

Chancellor's grim warning as unemployment soars

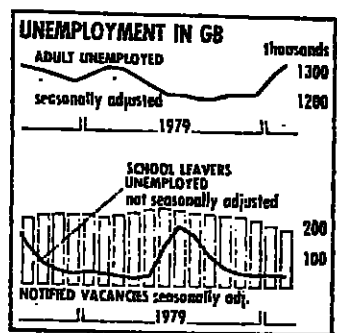
Grim unemployment figures issued yesterday showed the sharpest rise in the number of jobless for more than four years, and the Government is allowing for worse to come.

In a speech last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended his economic policy but gave a warning that it could take a decade to make Britain's economy strong.

Worst jobless rise for four years

By David Blake
Economics Editor

The sharpest rise in the underlying rate of unemployment since October, 1975, sent the seasonally adjusted jobless total soaring to 1,319,000 in Great Britain in February, or 5.6 per cent of the workforce.



Adult unemployment rose by 44,500 after allowing for seasonal factors and, if school leavers and the unemployed in Northern Ireland are taken into account, the total level of unemployment in the United Kingdom as a whole was 1,488,923 on an unadjusted basis.

February's figures may have been made as the effects of the steel strike, but there seem to be strong indications that the number of jobless is set to rise sharply throughout the next year.

The number of unfilled vacancies, regarded as the best indicator of the way the labour market is moving, fell for the eighth successive month, pointing to a sharp drop in demand for labour.

The latest figures give added credibility to internal government forecasts that the total of unemployment may top two million by the first quarter of next year.

It seems likely that unemployment will continue to rise in the early part of 1981 unless there is a surprising improvement in the economy.

Most disturbing for the Government is the pace at which the rise in unemployment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

February's figures may have been made as the effects of the steel strike, but there seem to be strong indications that the number of jobless is set to rise sharply throughout the next year.

The number of unfilled vacancies, regarded as the best indicator of the way the labour market is moving, fell for the eighth successive month, pointing to a sharp drop in demand for labour.

The latest figures give added credibility to internal government forecasts that the total of unemployment may top two million by the first quarter of next year.

It seems likely that unemployment will continue to rise in the early part of 1981 unless there is a surprising improvement in the economy.

Most disturbing for the Government is the pace at which the rise in unemployment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.



Westminster Hospital medical students protesting against the Flowers proposals outside Senate House.

Protests at hospitals merger plan

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Proposals by a government committee and a London University working party which would close Westminster Hospital medical school, run down the hospital itself, and merge other medical schools were condemned yesterday as "planning folly" and "creeping closure".

Strong opposition came immediately from senior staff and

students at Westminster Hospital and from academic staff elsewhere.

They were concerned about their future in the light of recommendations announced by Lord Flowers.

His working party has been studying medical and dental teaching resources at the request of London University.

The Flowers working party, which exchanged information with the London Health Planning Consortium, which was studying bed provision in London hospitals, recommended that the existing 34 separate medical and dental institutions in the university should be regrouped into six new schools of medicine.

At Lord Flowers's press briefing some answers could not be heard because of the chanting of 250 medical students from Westminster Hospital protesting in the courtyard of the university's Senate House.

Lord Flowers said: "It is a unanimous report. At no time did we see ourselves wielding the sword or scapel over the body of London medicine".

Painful choices had had to be made.

Westminster Hospital, 250 years old and with great traditions, is one of the main victims of those painful choices. It has been hit by the proposals.

Dr Fritz Starer, committee chairman, accused the health planning consortium of "pure

planning folly" and said it had smudged many issues in the interest of a tidy plan. What the consortium had not said was that 2,800 beds were closed in London last year.

Westminster's world-renowned radio therapy unit would be destroyed if taken to another hospital. If the hospital was run down from 450 to about 150 beds it would be useless as anything but a convalescent home.

Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said that the proposals did not give sufficient assurances to highly skilled staff.

Reports in detail, page 4

Leading article, page 15

Tables, page 30

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Tory disquiet at harsh treatment of Mr Prior

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Disquiet at the television interview given by Mrs Margaret Thatcher was being expressed by some ministers and influential backbenchers last night. In particular they are disturbed at what seemed to be the public humiliation of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

It was apparent that the cracks within the Conservative administration have not been papered over by the Prime Minister in her appearance on the BBC *Panorama* programme.

It was an interview, in the opinion of one senior Tory backbencher that should never have taken place because any Prime Minister is vulnerable to legitimate questions and the essential message that needs communicating is lost.

Mrs Thatcher, it was being said, was particularly harsh on Mr Prior, who, she said, was very apologetic over his unattractive questions and that appeared to undermine the position of Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

Loyalty, it was said, was a two-way thing and it was wrong for the Prime Minister to say what she did in public.

Those who have been disturbed about the whole affair from the beginning state that Mr Prior had been let down by some journalists at a private lunch and that this had been explained to the Prime Minister.

If there was to be ministerial collective responsibility then everyone should be bound by it, was the comment of one minister.

The matter does not end there. The Prime Minister's remark that the Government might have to legislate to make trade unions rather than individual members liable in damage actions if the present proposals did not work was greeted with the unqualified retort: it was just not on.

It was pointed out that no such proposal figured in the party manifesto, and the one good reason for this was that the unions would not wear it.

The proposal to involve trade union funds in damage actions would not only take industrial relations legislation back to Taff Vale but could also have the trade unions mounting a general strike in opposition.

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Feb 26

After weeks of political bickering, Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of Zanu (PF), held a long eve-of-election meeting today and decided to shelve the issues dividing them.

At a press conference afterwards, Mr Mugabe spoke soothingly about letting "bygones be bygones" and laid emphasis on the need to look to the future rather than dwell on the past.

The main reason for this marked change of atmosphere was the Governor's decision not to invoke the ordinances enabling him to disenfranchise people or ban parties in areas where political intimidation was bad.

Mr Mugabe had threatened to withdraw from the Lancaster House agreement if such a ban had been used against his party.

"This is very healthy indeed because it means everybody can vote", Mr Mugabe told the press.

A brilliant red tie, Mr Mugabe sat in the garden of his suburban house exuding the calm confidence of politicians show when they feel an election victory is assured.

Election system, page 9

Tables, page 30

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Soames-Mugabe truce declared on poll eve

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Feb 26

After weeks of political bickering, Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of Zanu (PF), held a long eve-of-election meeting today and decided to shelve the issues dividing them.

At a press conference afterwards, Mr Mugabe spoke soothingly about letting "bygones be bygones" and laid emphasis on the need to look to the future rather than dwell on the past.

The main reason for this marked change of atmosphere was the Governor's decision not to invoke the ordinances enabling him to disenfranchise people or ban parties in areas where political intimidation was bad.

Mr Mugabe had threatened to withdraw from the Lancaster House agreement if such a ban had been used against his party.

"This is very healthy indeed because it means everybody can vote", Mr Mugabe told the press.

A brilliant red tie, Mr Mugabe sat in the garden of his suburban house exuding the calm confidence of politicians show when they feel an election victory is assured.

Election system, page 9

Tables, page 30

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

Employers may have been unwilling to take on new workers in February because of fears that the strike would be insufficient to maintain production.

But that only explains the high increase in February and does not explain either the steady deterioration which has been taking place since October or the steady increase in the number of long-term jobless.

The increase in unemployment is broadly in line with what might have been predicted given the slowdown in output which seems to have started in the second half of last year.

At the same time, limits on public sector employment may have reduced the number of government jobs available.

Predicting future movements

ment seems to be accelerating.

Part of this may be caused by distortions introduced by the effect of the steel strike.

HOME NEWS

Teachers aim for pay rise of 55% at cost of £1,200m

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Teachers' unions agreed yesterday to seek a 20 per cent pay increase from April 1 on top of any award arising from the Clegg Commission's report on teachers' pay.

If the teachers get all they are asking for, and that is doubtful, average salaries will rise from £5,200 in March last year to £6,240 by September 1—an increase of 65 per cent within 18 months or an increase of 55 per cent on current salaries. That would mean an increase of £1,200m in the coming financial year on the total bill of £3,300m for the salaries, national insurance and superannuation contributions for the 470,000 primary and secondary school teachers in England and Wales.

In its rate support grant to local authorities for 1980-81, the Government has only allowed for a 12 per cent cost-of-living increase on wages and an extra unknown amount, thought to be 15 to 20 per cent, for awards arising from Clegg. Any additional increases will have to be borne on the rates or through cutting jobs, an option the local education authorities are seriously considering.

The teachers have referred to the Clegg Commission a claim for a 38.7 per cent increase on salaries at March 1979 to restore the erosion of salaries which they claim has taken place since the Houghton report in 1974. About 16 per cent of that claim has already been paid.

Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced in the

Commons on Monday that the Commission's final report on teachers' pay is expected to be submitted to ministers by the end of March.

He said its recommendation would not be binding on either teachers or employers.

The claim for 1980-81, which was overwhelmingly approved by the teachers' panel of the Burnham committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, is to increase the salary levels resulting from the Clegg award by the increase in the index of average earnings over the previous 12 months.

That index stands at 19.6 per cent.

Mr Fred Jarvis, leader of the teachers' panel, said they expected to get a reply from the employers at that meeting. He hoped negotiations on the Clegg award would be able to begin by mid-April, meaning that teachers might be able to get an actual cash increase in their May pay packets.

The six representatives of the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers on the 28-member Burnham teachers' panel, were the only teachers' representatives to vote against the April 1 claim. They believe that the teachers' panel made a serious tactical error in linking the claim to Clegg.

The NAS/UNT said that the form of the claim meant that the teachers had irrevocably abandoned Houghton, because it was most unlikely that the Clegg Commission would award the full amount needed to restore teachers' salary to their 1974 position.

Annan inquiry into running of London University

By Our Education Correspondent

A committee of inquiry into the funding, staffing, and organization of non-medical studies within London University has been set up by Lord Annan, the university's chancellor.

Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, will chair the committee.

Its eight other members comprise Sir Philip Rogers, member of the university's court; Mr J. R. Stewart, its principal, and six professors from the university's 28 non-medical schools, colleges and institutes.

University, with 40,000 full-time internal students, 30,000 external students, and a budget this year of

£166m, is the largest and by far the most costly British university. Overseas students contribute 13 per cent of its student body, and the Government's policy on fees could put at risk £30m of its annual budget by 1984.

The committee will make recommendations on what redeployment of resources is necessary to maintain academic excellence in teaching and research, paying regard to the need to make financial economies and to attempt to safeguard the future of all staff employed within the university.

The committee, which complements the Flowers committee on the university's medical schools, is expected to report by the end of 1981, at the latest.

Leadership of AUEW defers action against assistant general secretary Mr Duffy's rival endures a tense interview

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday deferred a decision on what disciplinary action to take against Mr Robert Wright, the union's assistant general secretary, over his use of office staff to compile material highly critical of the executive.

Two members of the AUEW staff are to take their case to an industrial tribunal after being dismissed last Tuesday for "gross misconduct" in an incident which has managed to sour the atmosphere of the forthcoming presidential election even before it has begun.

Mr Wright, announced before the executive yesterday and given a tense interview for over an hour, announced on Friday that he is the main challenger to Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, in the election which gets under way this autumn.

Mr Alan Hughes, aged 30, education administrator, and Mr Trevor Eward, aged 32, research and technical services



Mr Terence Duffy: Interrupted twice as he read statement.

Bill. The work included a summary of criticisms which had appeared in left-wing publications of the AUEW leadership.

Sir John Boyd, the general secretary, yesterday twice interrupted Mr Duffy as he was reading out a brief statement on the issue at the union's weekly press conference to insist that tape recordings and television cameras were switched off while it was read.

The statement said: "On behalf of the executive council, we have had an hour's objective discussion with Bob Wright on the issue, arising from which the executive will give it further consideration on a later date."

Mr Wright, who declined to comment on the case yesterday, is understood to have told the executive that while he did not dispute the basic facts of the case and that the responsibility was his, the reports had been compiled merely for his own private use and had not been carried out by the two staff members in their spare time.

Sir John said that while they are both AUEW members, as members of head office staff Mr Hughes and Mr Eward have no recourse under the union's internal appeals machinery in the union.

In the written letter of dismissal to Mr Hughes and Mr Eward, Sir John said that he confirmed "your immediate dismissal" for gross misconduct in participating in the production of the statement, and still secretary of the union's Peterborough No 5 branch, was appointed nearly three years ago.

He said yesterday: "We feel we have been victimized. We have been sacked because of the political infighting that goes on in the AUEW. We are expendable in the eyes of Sir John Boyd, but the purpose is to discredit Bob Wright."

Sponsors of Abortion Bill give way

By Our Political Staff

Sponsors of the Abortion (Amendment) Bill will today table a Commons amendment. It would have the effect of withdrawing those parts of the Bill they are prepared to abandon in response to their critics' demands in order to get an abbreviated measure approved.

They will drop the provisions relating to the sector control over clinics, and to end the financial links between counselling centres and the clinics where operations are performed.

It will also abandon the attempt to widen the "conscience clause". That would have enabled doctors and nurses to abstain from taking part in abortions if they objected "on religious, ethical or any other grounds".

Thus the sponsors are prepared to accept a shorter Bill which reduces the period in which an abortion is allowed from under 28 weeks to under 24 weeks. It would allow an abortion for medical reasons if "the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman, or of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman or any existing children in her family, substantially greater than if the pregnancy were terminated."

Mr Jenkin's penitence not enough for Labour

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Commons yesterday that he was urgently considering how to restore as soon as possible the powers of the Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham Area Health Authority.

A High Court judgment on Monday ruled that the Secretary of State acted unlawfully in appointing commissioners to manage the affairs of the authority, which was refusing to reduce expenditure so as to keep within the Government's cash limits.

Mr Jenkin explained that his first concern was proper respect for the courts and for the rule of law, said that he would meet the chairman of the regional health authority and the chairman of the commissioners later to discuss what steps should be taken. He would study the judgment in detail before deciding whether to appeal.

He indicated also that if necessary legislation would be introduced to validate the actions of the commissioners and to ensure that the health authority did not overspend in future. The judgment of the High Court in no way changed the position, that area health authorities must control their expenditure within the cash limits.

That was getting on for half-way through the year and the authority had already been overspending in the previous year, and was carrying on with its overspending. The need was to act immediately.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Divorce law inquiry to be launched

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

An inquiry into the law and practice relating to financial provisions made in divorce cases is to be conducted by the Law Commission, an all-party delegation of MPs was told yesterday when they saw Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor.

Mr Justice Kerr, chairman of the Law Commission, was also present to hear the MPs' views on the need for a change in the law.

Afterwards, Mr Leo Abbot, Labour MP for Pontypool, chairman of the all-party group for Divorce Reform, who led the delegation, said that they had welcomed the move.

"It is a response to the widespread dissatisfaction with the provisions governing financial provisions," he said. "Since the introduction of the Divorce Act 1969, which I sponsored in Parliament, there has been a dramatic change in the role of women."

The Law Commission hopes to publish a paper by the summer and will invite comments from the public and interested bodies. The commissioners then hope, by the end of the year, to present their findings and the possible options for public debate.

Collapse of private steel strike in S Yorkshire

From Ronald Kershaw
Sheffield

Engineering union members at Firth Brown, Sheffield's biggest private sector steel company, yesterday voted by a 7-1 majority to support the 1,000 Iron and Steel Trades Confederation employees at the company and resume normal working. About 700 of the 2,000 engineering workers took the decision at a mass meeting at Sheffield City Hall.

The Firth Brown move signalled the end of the collapse of the private sector steel strike in South Yorkshire. It was made by rank-and-file members against the advice of their shop stewards and has caused the South Yorkshire district of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to convene a special meeting of senior shop stewards at Sheffield today.

It is generally expected that the shop stewards, taking into account the mood of shop-floor workers in the private sector, will withdraw all the restrictions on private-sector ISTC members retained only on Tuesday this week.

That will undoubtedly give the signal to remaining private-sector companies to resume normal working. An estimated third of the private sector in South Yorkshire have already decided to return to work.

Mr Jack Illingworth, chairman of the Firth Brown shop stewards' committee, said after the meeting yesterday: "There will now be no blacking of ISTC work done at this plant. The ISTC decision to return was taken last Friday and we were on a hiding to nothing today."

"Any other decision would have been like asking the engineering workers to take over the strike and we have always thought the private sector should not have been involved in the British Steel Corporation strike and we are not prepared to do that."

On the question of production, Mr Illingworth said Firth Brown had never been in direct competition to the BSC. "We do not fight for orders."

Expelled ISTC men may form rival union

From David Nicholson-Lord
Sheerness

Workers at the privately owned Sheerness Steel plant in Kent are likely to set up their own union organisation after the decision to expel them from the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), it emerged yesterday.

Leaders of the 430-strong ISTC branch at Sheerness, expelled for defying the union's call to strike, said they intended to appeal against the decision in the seven days allowed. But they made clear their anger at the lack of consultation of the expulsion from the union.

Mr Richard Back, secretary of the branch, said: "We realized expulsion was a possibility when we first disobeyed the strike call. But we did not expect to hear the ISTC would do this. Before the ISTC told the press it might at least have told us."

"In some ways it is a loss if we are expelled but the future looks bleak anyway. If every time the British Steel Corporation has a wage dispute, and that looks like annually, we are to be called out on strike, then the prospects of being members are not exactly rose-tinted."

The response of ISTC members at Sheerness to the prospect of losing their union cards was largely one of indifference yesterday. "We will survive" was a typical reaction, as men arrived for the afternoon shift ignoring the handful of pickets from Scunthorpe on the main gate.

Many of the men were strongly in favour of setting up a works committee at the plant and concerning other private works with a view to setting up a private sector steel union. Informal moves were also believed to be under way aimed at finding out whether there were any "small unions" not affiliated to the TUC which the ISTC men could join.

However, a threat by a few men to tear up their cards and hand them over to the pickets did not mean that an emotional reaction to hearing the news in the newspapers and on television.

Companies cut production and look overseas

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Industry's stocks of steel are estimated at about four weeks and companies are being forced to cut production as the steel strike enters its third month. Big steel consumers say the impact of the strike is one of "creeping paralysis" rather than a "crunch".

Mr John Safford, director of the British Iron and Steel Confederation Council, said last night: "We are saying to Mr William Sirs [general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation] and Mr Len Murray of the TUC that we are prepared to sweat this strike out. We can manage for a good while longer—for several weeks in fact."

Process plant fabricators are complaining that the strike is undermining customer confidence and contracts, which companies have to bring forward their plans for slimming down the steel industry (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff). That was made clear yesterday by Mr Peter Allen, director of the Welsh Council, who said they were concerned by the amount of foreign steel being stockpiled in ports waiting to enter the country once the strike was over.

production has been assisted by generally lower levels of demand for its products, but production is down to about 96 per cent of scheduled levels with steel stock levels across industry down to about four weeks.

Overall stocks of steel held by consumers and stockholders are estimated at about nine weeks, and although some steel is being imported and reaching customers, the stockholders who represent the vital link between producers and consumers, are running out of their most widely used steel types.

There is concern over the expected rise in the volume of steel imported in finished form from motor cars and engineering goods to refrigerators and other consumer goods.

Concern over imports: BSC chiefs fear that loss sales may force them to bring forward their plans for slimming down the steel industry (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff). That was made clear yesterday by Mr Peter Allen, director of the Welsh Council, who said they were concerned by the amount of foreign steel being stockpiled in ports waiting to enter the country once the strike was over.

Cut in cash grant for loft insulation schemes

The Government has slashed its cash aid for loft insulation, which is acknowledged by experts to be the best method of energy conservation in homes, it was learnt yesterday.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, wrote to local authorities last Thursday, warning them that the £25m government grant for loft insulation in private homes would be cut to £12.5m this year. For council houses, a sum will no longer be earmarked for that kind of energy saving.

The two loft insulation schemes were part of a £450m conservation package announced in December, 1977. They alone were estimated to save more than two million tonnes of coal equivalent in 10 years.

The cuts follow an earlier, controversial, government decision not to renew a £25m, two-year scheme, to help industry to replace old, energy-inefficient boiler plant, when it expires in June.

Although the Government insists that conservation is a vital part of the overall energy strategy, in recent months Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, has been emphasizing the value of pricing as a means of cutting energy demand.

Under the private homes schemes, local councils grant £50 or two-thirds of the cost of insulating lofts.

Labour petition against public spending cuts

By Our Political Reporter

Labour's campaign against the Government's public spending cuts was extended yesterday with the announcement of a national petition to be presented by leading politicians and trade unionists to the Prime Minister.

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow environment spokesman, said a recent opinion poll confirmed the general impression that the electorate did not want cuts or savings at the cost of reduction in the public services.

That view was being translated into pressure on the Conservatives, he said, were showing in the Government and rather deeper fissures among Tory backbenchers, he said.

Weather forecast and recordings



Rees question on Olympic TV

Mr Merlyn Rees, MP for Leeds, South, who was Home Secretary in the Labour Government, wrote to Mr William Whitelaw, the present Home Secretary, yesterday asking for a government statement about its intentions on advising the BBC and the IBA on coverage of the Olympic Games in Moscow.

He said that a junior minister at the Foreign Office had been reported as saying that the Government was considering giving advice to the broadcasting authorities. "At no time did the last Government interfere in the running of the BBC or the IBA," he said.

Lace factory destroyed

A £60,000 fire yesterday destroyed a lace and knitwear factory owned by the Tatham Company at Ilkeston, near Nottingham.

EDUCATION FOR CAPABILITY

We, the undersigned, believe that there is a serious imbalance in Britain today in the full process which is described by the two words 'education' and 'training'. Thus, the idea of the 'educated man' is that of a scholarly, leisureed individual who has been neither educated nor trained to exercise useful skills. Those who study in secondary schools or higher education increasingly specialise; and normally in a way which means that they are taught to practise only the skills of scholarship and science; to understand but not to act. They gain knowledge of a particular area of study, but not ways of thinking and working which are appropriate for use outside the education system.

We believe that this imbalance is harmful to individuals, to industry and to society. Individual satisfaction stems from doing a job well through the exercise of personal capability. Acquisition of this capability is inhibited by the present system of education which stresses the importance of analysis, criticism and the acquisition of knowledge and generally neglects the

formulation and solution of problems, doing, making and organising; in fact, constructive and creative activity of all sorts.

The resolution of this problem in Britain has been vitiated by discussing it in terms of two cultures: the arts and the sciences. It is significant that we have no word for the culture that the Germans describe as 'Technik' or the mode of working that the French describe as a 'Métier'.

We consider that there exists in its own right a culture which is concerned with doing, making and organising. This culture emphasises craftsmanship and the making of useful artefacts; the design, manufacture and marketing of goods and services; specialist occupations with an active mode of work; the creative arts; and the day to day management of affairs.

We believe that education should spend more time in teaching people skills and preparing them for life outside the education system; and that the country would benefit significantly in economic terms from this re-balancing towards education for capability.

- Sir Campbell Adamson
Robert Alder
Lord Alexander
MA Anson
Professor Bruce Archer
Lord Armstrong
Sir Ove Arup
Professor Lord Baker
Lord Balfour
Correlli Barnett
Sir Donald Baron
Sir Terence Beckett
Ralph Benyon
Lord Berwick
D P Bevil
Michael Bett
Stephen Bragg
Dr Brookings
Daphne Brooker
Lord Bruce Brown
Lord Wilfred Brown
Tyrrell Burgess
Professor G M Burnett
Raymond Burnham
Sir Adrian Cadbury
Sir Alec Cairncross
Viscount Caldecote
J Camden
Lord Carr of Hadley
Lady Casson
Frank Chapple
Sir Henry Chilver
Sir Michael Clapham
J A C Cleminson
Sir Kenneth Corfield
Peter Cox

- David Crouch
Sir Samuel Curzon
Viscount Eccles
Alan Eden-Green
Lord Edmund Edwards
Dr E G Edwards
G England
A N Fairbairn
Lord Flowers
Michael Foret
Professor Peter Forrester
Lord Gifford
Professor Christopher Freeman
Dr E A Freeman
Maurice Goldsmith
Peter Gott
Stephen Grant
Sir Keith Grant
A H Greenwood
Lord Gregson
Professor Charles Handy
Dame Diana Reader Harris
G M A Hearnson
R Haslam
Professor John Heath
R J Helmer
Professor Peter Herriot
B J Hill
Lord Hill
J Hinton
C A Hogg
Sir W Halden
Professor John Hudson
T C Hudson
Professor Stanley Hutton
D W Inall

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS RECOGNITION SCHEME

The RSA acknowledges the critical importance of these views in the field of education. Therefore, in line with its traditional role in 'the Encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce', the Society plans to help those who have initiated schemes which meet the objectives of Education for Capability. The RSA will identify, publicise and, in some instances, offer awards to people and organisations who have initiated such schemes.

The Society is likely to be particularly interested in developing schemes which can benefit from modest but timely financial assistance or public recognition, as opposed to schemes which are already well established and receiving a realistic level of public or industrial support. The purpose of awards which recognise established schemes will be to publicise achievement in order to influence others.

If you run a scheme of this kind, whether within the educational system or outside it in industry or community work or elsewhere, please write for particulars of the recognition scheme to: The Secretary, Education for Capability, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London WC2N 6EZ.

The RSA acknowledges the critical importance of these views in the field of education. Therefore, in line with its traditional role in 'the Encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce', the Society plans to help those who have initiated schemes which meet the objectives of Education for Capability. The RSA will identify, publicise and, in some instances, offer awards to people and organisations who have initiated such schemes.

The Society is likely to be particularly interested in developing schemes which can benefit from modest but timely financial assistance or public recognition, as opposed to schemes which are already well established and receiving a realistic level of public or industrial support. The purpose of awards which recognise established schemes will be to publicise achievement in order to influence others.

If you run a scheme of this kind, whether within the educational system or outside it in industry or community work or elsewhere, please write for particulars of the recognition scheme to: The Secretary, Education for Capability, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London WC2N 6EZ.

Buy some...
Pay twice...
And again...
ment we're help...
Each time...
product rather...
another nail in...
do we buy so m...
It's true that...
Whole industr...
no longer exist...
And the tre...
looking increas...
Things wou...
able to export o...

Imported Office Equipment

	1979
Hand held Calculators	72%
Ballpoint pens	60%
Typewriters	71%

Imported Household Goods

	1979
Toys/Games	51%
Heated Rollers	99%
Hairdryers	78%
Mirrors	60%
Clocks	61%
Furniture	22%
Carpets	16%
Vacuum Cleaners	31%

Imported Kitchen Equipment

	1979
Dry Irons	45%
Domestic Glassware	66%
Cutlery	70%
Saucepans/Frying Pans	36%
Kitchen Knives	40%
Toasters	61%
Electric Cookers	21%
Hand held Mixers	58%

Imported White Goods

	1979
Dishwashers	99%
Fridge Freezers	68%
Automatic Washing Machines	44%
Refrigerators	32%
Spin Dryers	28%

Imported Clothing/Accessories

	1979
Footwear	34%
Luggage (leather)	57%
Handbags (leather)	72%
Mens/Boys Tailored Outerwear	33%
Womens/Girls Outerwear	28%
Mens Shirts/Overalls	38%

Imported Leisure Equipment

	1979
Sports Equipment	74%
Bicycles	30%

Imported Audio Visual

	1979
Television B & W	50%
Television Colour	27%
Portable Televisions	53%
Record Players/Decks	51%
Portable Radios	96%
Music Centres	66%

Imported Vehicles

	1979
Cars	56%
Commercial Vehicles	23%

Import Trends

	1970	1979
Agricultural Machinery	22%	44%
Machine Tools	28%	48%
Construction Equipment	40%	71%
Mechanical Engineering	19%	32%
Textiles	14%	33%

BUY NOW, PAY LATER.

Buy something made outside Britain and we pay twice.

Once over the counter.

And again when we pay for the unemployment we're helping to create.

Each time we choose a foreign made product rather than one made at home, we drive another nail in Britain's industrial coffin. So why do we buy so many foreign-made goods?

It's true that there is sometimes no real choice. Whole industries that once flourished in Britain no longer exist.

And the trend for many other industries is looking increasingly unhealthy.

Things wouldn't be quite so bad if we were able to export our way out of trouble. But our

exports are only growing at one tenth of the rate of our imports.

Right now it must be sensible for us to stop trying to pin the blame on each other. And start trying to put things right instead.

We could all make a start by buying British whenever possible.

This doesn't mean that we should choose British goods out of blind patriotism.

But that we should never ignore a British made product in the mistaken belief that it cannot be as good as a foreign one.

Foreigners find our defeatist attitude amusing. And extremely profitable.

They instinctively support their own industries by choosing home-produced goods.

Which is almost certainly why the problem is unique to Britain.

One industry at risk right now is the motor industry. An industry whose importance to Britain cannot be overestimated.

It brings employment to millions of workers. It trains most of our engineers. Indeed it is our biggest single manufacturing industry.

BL is the only British owned volume car maker. The other large manufacturers can, and do, switch car production away from Britain.

Not so BL.

Which is why it's so important for BL to succeed. And remain British owned.

Of course BL would have a tremendous amount to gain from a shift in attitude towards

the British buying British.

But the problem doesn't just belong to the motor industry.

It affects us all. And it's striking deeper and deeper every day.

Not too long ago, our standard of living was the highest in the world.

Now we're not even in the top twenty.

The climb back will not be easy. But we can all begin today by taking a fresh look at British manufactured goods.

Next time you're looking to buy anything, but especially a motor car, see how the British product stacks up first. If then you find it doesn't suit you, we'll be surprised. But we'll have no complaints.

HOME NEWS

Teaching hospitals regrouping urged

By John Roper, Health Services Correspondent

London's 34 separate medical and dental schools should be regrouped into six schools, a report published yesterday says. That would save at least £3m a year.

Medical education in London has suffered for years from lack of money and it was the recognition of the need to act that led London University to set up a working party under the chairmanship of Lord Flowers, rector of Imperial College of Science and Technology.

The report names the new schools as: University College School of Medicine and Dentistry; the Lister and St Thomas's Joint School; the Harvey School; St George's School; Charing Cross School of Medicine; and St Mary's and the Royal Postgraduate Joint School of Medicine and Dentistry. Present schools would be reformed into one or other of the institutions.

As a consequence of the proposals the British Postgraduate Medical Federation would cease to be a school of the university. The institutes of dermatology, laryngology and otology, obstetrics and gynaecology, orthopaedics and urology would be integrated with general medical schools and would no longer be postgraduate medical institutes.

Westminster medical school should close, the preclinical course at King's College, London and the preclinical departments at the Royal Free Hospital should be phased out. King's College Hospital medical school would be merged with Guy's Hospital medical school to become the Lister School.

The report says that there had been growing concern about the continually increasing constraints being placed on medical and dental resources as a result of the reorganization of the National Health Service in 1974, and the implementation of the resource allocation working party recommendation, which cuts funds to London.

Movement of people out of London was another factor. The proportion of university resources given to medicine rose from 30.5 per cent in 1969 to 35.5 per cent in 1978-79 and was still rising.

The traditions of London medicine were something of which to be proud and the loyalty of staff and students to their own school could not lightly be dismissed. But the time had come to look closely at the issues and not be influenced by any extreme degree of those traditions and understandably fierce loyalties. "We believe that in time our proposals will produce new loyalties... the strength in aggregate is enormous," it

uneven. These strengths need to be brought together if their full potential is to be developed. "Concentration of hospital facilities in London was far in excess of local needs. It was expected by the London Health Planning Consortium that the number of acute beds would be reduced over the next 10 years by about 6,200, of which about 2,300 were in teaching districts. That was a reduction of nearly a quarter of all acute beds in 10 years.

The recommendations acknowledged that integrated teaching in the preclinical phase meant that students would have to move from the centre to peripheral hospitals for much of their subsequent clinical teaching and experience.

Larger medical schools as proposed need not imply larger teaching hospitals. Rather, it meant that there was need to use more hospitals in which students could gain their clinical experience.

In a section discussing the individual medical schools and associated hospitals the report says that St Bartholomew's and the London Hospital colleges were already collaborating to a considerable degree and had instituted a number of joint academic posts. The preclinical school of the Royal Free Hospital was still largely accommodated at Hunter Street (the

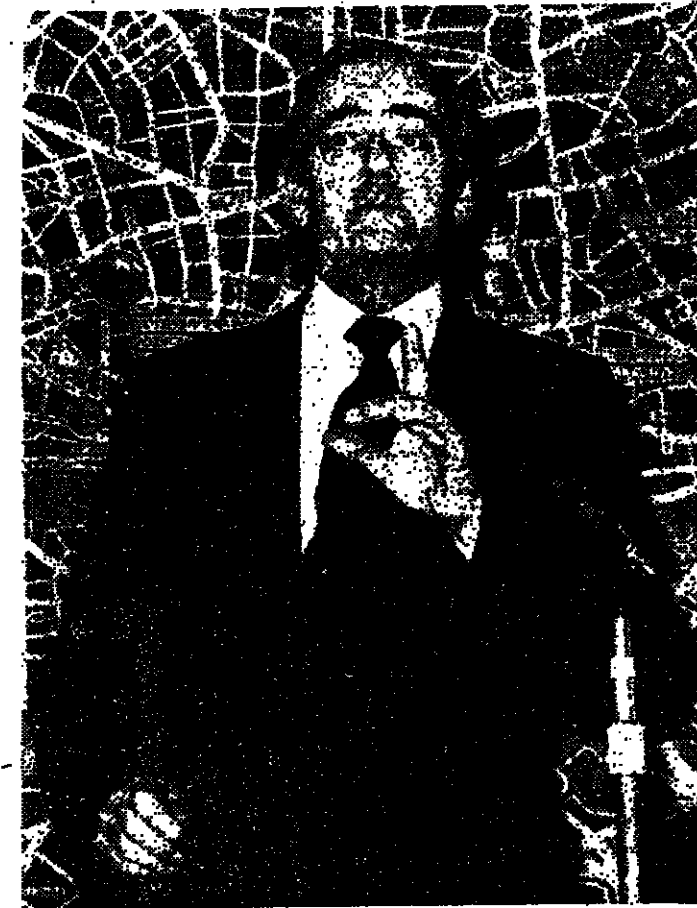
Royal Free Hospital moved to Hampstead a year or two ago) and the cost of moving it was put at 1.75m.

There was no longer a need to retain the Royal Free and the Middlesex Hospital medical schools as such; they should merge with University College. St Mary's Hospital medical school should continue with broadly the same student intake as now but should have formal links with the Royal Postgraduate Medical School.

Charing Cross medical school, in new purpose-built buildings in Fulham should remain as a single and separate school of the university. In the long term there might be academic and financial advantages for it to form links with St Mary's Hospital medical school and the Royal Postgraduate school.

The working party acknowledged the recommendations would generate considerable industrial relations difficulties. They urged that at first there should be a moratorium on the filling of vacancies, academic and otherwise, except for those which were essential.

There should be no compulsory redundancies. Students who had accepted or been offered places for the academic year 1981-82 should have those places honoured. London Medical Education—a new framework, University of London.



Lord Flowers explaining the proposals in London yesterday.

Average household owns consumer durables worth more than £3,000

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The average British household has consumer durables worth more than £3,000, which is much better off than they might think if they measure standards of living only by the amount of cash coming in, a survey published yesterday concludes.

Mr. Christopher Johnson, economic adviser to Lloyds Bank, says in the survey that the stock of consumer durables in the home almost doubled in 12 years since 1966. Necessities such as clothing, footwear and furniture showed no more than a 18 per cent rise in the same period.

The durables—television sets, radios, refrigerators, washing machines, and other electrical appliances, and central heating, cars and telephones—also increased in real value by 40 per cent during the 12 years compared with a rise of only 23 per cent in consumer spending.

Mr. Johnson says: "The result of a boom in consumer durables is that wealth

measured in terms of goods rises, and increases the services which its possessors can get from it, even though their income, as conventionally measured, may level off or fall for a time."

At the end of 1977 the total wealth of the average household was just over £18,000, although the figure is higher for the 53 per cent of households that were owner-occupied because of the higher value of the property. Durables accounted for just over 13 per cent of that wealth and for about a third of that represented by the houses.

The refrigerator and telephone spread faster than other durables in the 10 years to 1976 while the progress of washing machines and cars was slower. More than 90 per cent of households have a refrigerator, with 41 per cent having a freezer. If only as part of a refrigerator. Two thirds of households have telephones. Central heating is installed in more than half United Kingdom households.

Shopping by computer for elderly

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Tesco supermarket group and Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council are to cooperate in an experiment to enable housebound, elderly and disabled people to shop from home with the aid of a computer.

A small computer will be sited in Tesco's store in the centre of Gateshead and linked to visual display units in day centres for the handicapped and homes for the elderly.

Customers will be able to use a keyboard or a telephone to order goods from the store and it is hoped that volunteers or social workers will collect and deliver the goods.

The project was recommended by Dr. Ross Davies, of Newcastle University, who has just completed a study, commissioned by Tesco, of social inequities in shopping opportunities. One of his main findings was that there are ten million "disadvantaged consumers" in Britain who do not have access to modern shopping opportunities and the lower prices larger stores offer.

The study also suggested that 3 per cent of the population might be categorized as "neglected consumers", unable to shop for themselves. A survey in Tyne and Wear showed that a representative sample of 19 branded items the cheapest supermarket charged only £7.46 for goods that might cost up to £8.52 at an inner-city supermarket. Dr. Davies expressed concern that those savings were not available to the most needy.

Mr. Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco, said yesterday that economies of scale should be available to all and not only to those with time and cars to enable them to shop around.

Shah can sell Surrey stud farm

The deposed Shah of Iran

should be allowed to proceed with the sale of an £800,000 Surrey stud farm, Mr. Justice Browne-Wilkinson said in the High Court yesterday.

The sale, however, will be conditional that the proceeds are deposited in Britain pending a court action by the Iranian Horse Society, which claimed it is entitled to all, or at least some, of the money.

The court had been asked by lawyers to allow the removal of a legal block imposed by the horse society to halt the sale.

The society had entered a caution [a notice to the Land Registry claiming an interest in the land] against the property, Stilemans, Bushbridge, near Godalming.

The Shah successfully sought to have the caution removed in the next few weeks, to proceed. The judge said that, without making any finding as to the claims that were being made, he thought the society had an arguable case.

On the writ in yesterday's proceedings, the Shah was described as "His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi Aryamehr of Iran".

The horse society had objected to that, but the judge said that, without expressing any view as to the Shah's status, he would set out the conditions to refer to the Shah as the Shah.

The judge urged the horse society to bring its claim on as speedily as possible.

Factory death
Mr. Paul Humphries, aged 25, of Elm Road, Sutton Coldfield, died from head injuries in the Midlands Centre for neuro-surgery, Smethwick, after an accident at the GKN plant in Spring Road, Wolverhampton.

Naturalists fight to save hamlet from road plan

From Our Correspondent, Felindre, Powys

Conservationists and naturalists yesterday joined the five residents of the Welsh border hamlet in an attempt to protect its character, charm and quality of life from a proposed road improvement.

Opponents of the Powys County Council scheme for Durbach, nestled by the river Teme on the Powys-Salop border near Knighton, told Sir Alexander Waddell, the inspector at a public inquiry at Felindre, that the plan would destroy a "very beautiful" 200-year-old bridge, damage a number of properties, and violate the habitat of wildlife.

The county council is seeking permission for compulsory purchase orders.

prisoners who place on the dispersal prison system a strain disproportionate to their numbers because of their capacity for creating fostering and organizing trouble.

"The prescribed regime is intentionally austere, lacking the varied amenities of dispersal prisons. Another feature is that it has been deliberately structured so as to reduce to the minimum the opportunity for confrontation between prisoners and staff, or of manipulation of staff by prisoners. The aim was clearly placed on the prisoner to make whatever effort is necessary to demonstrate co-operation."

The first, basic, stage of the regime, he said, comprised the absence of associated activities for prisoners over and above the statutory entitlement under prison rules; the second stage provided a modest element of associated activities, designed to test the prisoner's

willingness and ability to sustain good behaviour. The criteria for what counted as good behaviour was that the prisoner was quiet, civil and cooperative.

The object was to enable a prisoner who had completed three continuous months of good behaviour on the basic regime to demonstrate that he was able to sustain it and show a further degree of cooperation in the more relaxed conditions of a regime which allowed him to associate with his fellow prisoners.

A continuous period of three months' good behaviour on the basic regime, followed by three months' good behaviour on the regime, were the normal qualifications for a return to normal prison life.

Mr. Sedley asked that control units, set up in Wakefield and Brixton, were closed in 1975.

The hearing continues today.

Praise for art historian who exposed forgeries

Two British art gallery chiefs

yesterday praised the German art historian who has shown three of their drawings to be forgeries.

Dr. Peter Dreyer, an art historian and deputy keeper of prints and drawings at the Prussian State Museum in Berlin, found that nine drawings originally attributed to Titian, the sixteenth-century Venetian painter, were forgeries done in about the same period.

One of the pictures is in the National Gallery of Scotland and the other two in Britain are in Christ Church, Oxford.

Mr. David Austin, the assistant curator at the Christ Church gallery, said: "He has done a very good and interesting piece of work. There has been a great debate about this whole area of Titian's drawings for some time."

The landscape in the National Gallery of Scotland was exhibited as Titian in Venice three years ago, but Mr. Keith Andrews, gallery keeper of prints and drawings, never believed it was one.

"Nobody here thought it was a Titian, although we thought it might be by a Venetian of the same period, and now Dr. Dreyer has removed my doubts," he said.

Ministry is against sale of alcohol at filling stations

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The prospect that alcoholic drinks may be widely sold at petrol filling stations being viewed with concern because of the drink and driving implications. The Department of Transport said yesterday that it would not welcome the idea.

The leading oil companies have been looking at the possibility of selling alcohol in forecourt shops and the policy is being encouraged by BP, which has the country's third largest filling-station network. Mr. Geoffrey Sheppard, retail manager of BP Oil, said: "It is an obvious petrol station must consider if they are to make their businesses more profitable."

Mr. Sheppard said he saw no difference between motorists buying drink from a filling station or from a supermarket or off-licence. He expected that such purchases would be taken home and not consumed during the journey.

The Department of Transport, however, did foresee an inducement to drink while driving. It said: "While we have no control over the matter, we are confident that magistrates will take the drink-driving aspect into consideration before granting

liquor licences to petrol stations."

The Automobile Association also opposed the move, arguing that it would bring motoring and drinking too close together. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents said there were enough places selling liquor and wondered whether magistrates would be prepared to allow such stations to have drink on sale round the clock.

Mr. Sheppard said alcohol was a natural extension of the trend among filling stations to sell a greater variety of non-motoring items. He thought that liquor would be mainly confined to beer and wine, since spirits presented a security hazard and required special supervision.

Esso, which supplies the largest number of filling stations, about 5,500, is considering the sale of liquor as part of a concerted drive to improve the profitability of forecourt shops. Shell said yesterday: "Our view is that alcoholic drinks are pretty easy to obtain and there is no reason why they should not be bought at filling stations as they are at supermarkets."

The number of filling stations now selling drink in Britain is insignificant.

SOME GOOD BUSINESS NEWS FOR A CHANGE.

CLIPPER CLASS.

Pan Am's unique Clipper Class: that's the good news for all international travellers.



What is it? It's a special section created especially with the comfort of business travellers in mind. You see, we believe that business travellers deserve a lot of extra attention when they fly. And a lot of extra "extras" too.

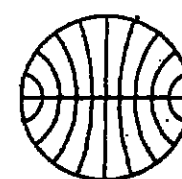
So, in Clipper Class, we give every passenger a great choice. A choice of main courses with every meal. A choice of drinks on the house. That's cocktails, champagne and wines. Then there's free headsets, slipper socks, and even a free seat next to you whenever possible.

And Pan Am also gives you extra care on the ground. With special check-in service and a First Class baggage allowance.

So the next time you're flying to America, talk to your Travel Agent about Clipper Class. It's available on every one of our 747 or 747SP flights. Because when you travel on business, you could probably use our kind of good news.



We fly the world the way the world wants to fly.



PAN AM

HOME NEWS

MPs to see BBC chief over fears for regions

By Kenneth Gossling
A group of MPs representing each of the three main parties is to see Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, tomorrow morning to express their anxiety about cuts reported to be imminent in the BBC regions.

The meeting was arranged after journalists working for the BBC at Norwich saw East Anglian MPs yesterday. The journalists maintain that the BBC regions will have to bear cuts of more than 13 per cent against only 21 per cent nationally.

The economies are part of a general trimming of BBC expenditure aimed at cutting 10 per cent from the £1,000m budget for the next two years. BBC staff will be told tomorrow where the cuts will fall.

Mr Julian Ridsdale, Conservative MP for Basingstoke, will lead the group of East Anglian MPs, which will also include Mr David Hannis, Labour MP for Norwich, North, and Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely.

Mr Emma told the Norwich journalists that the proposed cuts, which have to be approved by the BBC governors, probably within the next fortnight, but he gave a warning against launching a campaign opposing the cuts themselves. The emphasis should be on preserving regional radio and television, which were of profound importance.

Mr Selwyn Gummer, Conservative MP for Eye, advised the group not to make the issue a party matter over government cuts or the battle would be lost. "Our particular region", he said, "suffers more than many from the over-presence of London."

The MPs were told by the journalists that three million people would be deprived of a morning radio service if the regional cuts were made. In the past year MPs had been able to make 700 regional radio or television broadcasts and would feel the loss if that platform was taken away.

The journalists say that the morning radio programme *Roundabout East Anglia* will end on April 18; that the four daily news bulletins on Radio 4 will also be stopped, and that there will be big cuts in half-hour television feature programmes, many involving regional politicians.



Good citizens: Melanie Fensome, aged 16, of Barton Le Clay, Bedfordshire (centre), after winning a gold medal and tickets for a trip to Disneyland for her work for mentally handicapped children. Two of the other finalists in the Caxton Young Citizens' Awards in London yesterday are (left) Samantha Evans, aged nine, of Southend-on-Sea, who raised funds for patients with kidney ailments; and (right) Dolores Aspland, aged 14, of Swansea, who rescued two children from their house when their father was attacked.

Awards in London yesterday are (left) Samantha Evans, aged nine, of Southend-on-Sea, who raised funds for patients with kidney ailments; and (right) Dolores Aspland, aged 14, of Swansea, who rescued two children from their house when their father was attacked.

Millers' chief defends British bread

By Hugh Clayton
Baking companies denied yesterday that they ruined flour and adulterated bread. Mr Martin Lucey, director-general of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, said in London: "We think British bread is good, and deplore the present tendency to run it down."

He said that a booklet published by the industry yesterday was intended to counteract what manufacturers see as unfair and

excessively frequent criticisms of refined flour and white bread. The booklet was published by the Flour Advisory Bureau, a promotional body of which Mr Lucey is executive director, and which is financed by millers.

"A large number of people in this country prefer white bread", Mr Lucey said. "Production figures for wholemeal flour—they are going up—are 2.1 per cent of the total produc-

tion. We should probably be eating more fibre at the present, but not to the extent of saying that white bread is bad for you." All bread contained fibre. The content figures were 2.7 per cent for white loaves, 5.1 per cent for brown and 8.5 per cent for wholemeal. "We are always under attack", Mr Lucey said. "We have been since the days of Chaucer."

Bread in Britain (Flour Advisory Bureau, 21 Arlington Street, London SW1A 1RN).

Individual beliefs may be offended, Government says

Fate of casualties would be most horrific aspect of nuclear attack

By Peter Evans

Government officials reviewing civil defence plans are having to take into account their most horrific aspect: the number of casualties which would result from an inadequate shelter policy and no plans to evacuate people from areas subject to nuclear attack.

The Government does not like to talk about it. The official policy will be for people to "stay put". Home Office circular No ES 8/1976, one of the circulars being considered, carries the warning: "Some of the information in this circular may offend individual beliefs. Recipients may wish to restrict its distribution to those who have a need to know."

Copies went to chief executives of councils, with an additional copy for the county emergency planning officer. Further copies, the circular said, were "not available".

An annex to it says that the whole subject of the burial of the dead is surrounded by a reluctance to discuss the matter, overlain by different religious susceptibilities. "The unpleasant fact of a nuclear war involving large numbers of civilian casualties is that the religious rites and personal wishes, previously expressed by the deceased or now by the next of kin, would have to be ignored."

Many of the bodies could not be identified, even with scientific assistance, from the remains. It would not be

practicable to devote scarce resources to the separate registration and burial of those who could be identified.

"When radiological conditions permitted movement, disaster and London borough controllers should assume that one of the priority tasks for their staff, in areas where survivors were to continue residing, would be to collect and cremate or inter human remains in mass graves."

If the identity of the corpse is manifest, the burial parties should merely record the name, sex, approximate age group and the place found, for onward transmission in due course to the district or London borough controller's headquarters.

"The location of mass graves and the method of disposal would be a local ad hoc decision at the time, having regard to the availability of peace-time facilities, the location of the bodies, the availability of suitable temporary sites and the importance of avoiding additional contamination of water supplies."

"It may be prudent to close the temporary sites used for mass cremation or interment as soon as other permanent burial facilities can be brought into use."

Once the initial clearance of corpses has been completed, there would be still a problem for several weeks, and perhaps months, of an above average rate of dying from disease and radiation effects. Nevertheless, a return to the pre-attack form-

alities should be the objective in the longer term.

In contrast a circular on the preparation and organization of the health services for war (ESI/1977) says: "The general aim in a crisis would be to keep disruption of the social, economic and industrial life of the country to a minimum as long as possible. Any large scale reorganization of the health service, to put it on a war footing, should therefore be avoided."

As a precondition to re-employment, all patients medically and socially fit to be sent home would have to be discharged. "After an attack, the number of casualties might be quite beyond the resources of existing health services. Hospitals might be destroyed or isolated and the care of casualties might have to be undertaken largely by volunteers working in the community under professional supervision."

Radiological conditions may be expected to prevent any organized life-saving operation for days or weeks following an attack. Trained health service staff would be vital to the future and should not be wasted by allowing them to enter areas of high contamination where casualties would, in any case, have small chance of long-term recovery."

Strict priorities would have to be enforced for the admission of casualties. All radiation cases should be nursed in the community.

Women will clear quarry so husbands can be freed

Two wives are to move heavy demolition plant from a quarry in an attempt to win their husbands' freedom from jail.

John Henry Gillman and William Leslie McGarry were jailed by Mr Justice Chapman, in the High Court yesterday, for flagrant defiance of a court order to clear their equipment from the quarry.

After the jailing their wives said they would do the work themselves to free the men. Mrs Rachel McGarry said: "Whatever we can do, we will do. We will get friends and workmen around and make sure our husbands are freed."

Mr Ullman, of Castle Street, Dover, and Mr McGarry, of Stombers Stud Farm, Stombers Lane, Fluckinge, near Folkestone, are directors of the Dover Demolition and Erection Company.

Their jailing came after a 10-year legal dispute with Dover District Council over the company's use of the quarry, the Limekiln, Atlantis Lane, River, Dover.

The council has prosecuted the two men six times and they have paid £14,500 in fines and been jailed once before for contempt of court. On that occasion they were freed after eight days because their wives cleared up the site.

Ordering the men to be sent to prison, the judge said: "Nothing short of the last resort, failing for contempt of court, is likely to produce results."

Cocaine worth £433,000 seized at airport

Customs officers at Gatwick Airport have seized cocaine with an estimated street value of £433,000.

Two and a half kilos of the drug were found on Monday in a spot check on the baggage of a Briton who had travelled from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

A man was held at Gatwick and later four other people were arrested at houses in south-east and west London. Four men, three Britons and a Brazilian, and a British woman were questioned by Customs officers.

Windscale leak brings new call for public inquiry

From Our Correspondent Whitehaven

Another leak at Windscale has led to the discovery of more radioactivity in water below the Cumbrian atomic complex, and to a strong call by environmentalists for a public inquiry.

The leak has been disclosed by plant operators at British Nuclear Fuels Ltd who believe that it is coming from a pipe carrying low-level contaminated water and that there is no danger.

It is the third underground radiation seepage at Windscale and Friends of the Earth, the environmental group, is calling for a public inquiry into what it calls the deteriorating state of the nuclear fuel reprocessing complex. It claims Windscale is leaking "like an old watering can".

The higher radiation levels have been discovered in samples from a borehole used for testing the ground water.

The Departments of Energy and the Environment have been told BNF said: "There is no

hazard to workers or the public and remedial work is already in hand."

Preliminary investigations have shown that the source may be an intermittent leak in a valve of a pipe system carrying the low-level contaminated water to a settling tank before it is discharged into the sea.

The company said: "The activity level is below that of water which could be drunk continuously without exceeding the permitted exposure limit for the general public, although it is not a source of such drinking water."

Mr Maurice Telford, West Cumbria nuclear spokesman for the Friends of the Earth said: "This is another indication of what Mr Wedgwood Benn, the former energy minister, said about the whole state of Windscale. He demanded a full inquiry and this reinforces our belief that there should be one."

"BNF are highly secretive and as they do the monitoring we just have to make their word for it, but things leave a lot to be desired."

Reassurance by ministry over airport typhoid

The typhoid scare which started at Heathrow airport, London, was eased yesterday by the Department of Health. An airport catering assistant has contracted the disease but the department said it was confident there would be no further cases.

Catering facilities at the airport's terminal 1 were closed on Monday for three days. The department said the closure was purely a precaution. "Of the purely a precaution. "Of the people who used the catering facilities at terminal 1, only those who feel ill should contact their doctors", it said.

The woman catering assistant contracted the disease after a holiday in India. She is in St John's Hospital, Hillingdon. The hospital said yesterday: "She is still very poorly but she is improving and responding to treatment."

Call for village inns to be used as post offices

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Post offices could be opened in village public houses, branch libraries, church halls and parish council offices if subsidies close because of changes in the way the Government pays welfare benefits, the National Consumer Council suggests.

The council says there was a net loss of 1,565 sub-postoffices between 1970 and 1978. It fears a further 3,000, mostly in rural areas, could be threatened if the Government proceeds with proposals to pay benefits fortnightly instead of weekly.

The council has written to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, saying that for many local communities the post office is the only contact with government services.

Six months for 'mole on the dole' after £1,600 fraud

From Our Correspondent Leeds

Thomas Conway, aged 39, said to be a master of disguise and known as "mole on the dole" was jailed at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday for six months after admitting a £1,600 social security fraud.

By night he was Thomas Conway, father of 11 children. By day, he became John Conway, an 89-year-old labourer, it was stated. On Wednesday mornings "John" left his job on a building site, changed back to his real identity, and went to the local unemployment office.

He changed his overalls for a dirty check jacket and cement-covered boots to claim his

weekly £52 unemployment and social security payments. The act went on from May 1978, until January, when an anonymous caller reported him, the magistrates were told.

A DHSS investigator followed him from the Leeds city unemployment office into a park, where he picked up a parcel, went into a public lavatory where he changed, Mr Basil Corcoran, for the prosecution, said. "He earned the nickname 'mole on the dole' because of his ability to disguise himself", he said.

Mr Conway, of Airline Avenue, Leeds, admitted eight charges of dishonestly claiming social security and unemployment benefit.

But would you expect a visit to your local bank manager to be the first step on the road to Peking or Shanghai?

Well, if he's a Midland Bank manager, you should. Because you can expect the unexpected from the Midland.

Know that the Midland is now a major participant in the financial facilities which have been made with the Chinese. Which makes your bank manager the essential first link in the export chain.

You see, your Midland manager has at his disposal a range of specialist services and companies who can, between them, cope with

everything that the business of exporting (for instance) chinaware to China, or even duck to Peking. Start thinking of your Midland manager and his team as the people to deal with your business problems. Because, thanks to teamwork, you can expect us to open doors you'd never expect.

You can expect the unexpected from Midland teamwork



Midland Bank

Midland Bank Limited

HOME NEWS

Judge calls for reform of criminal libel law

Mr Justice Cohn called yesterday for the law of criminal libel to be reformed. He said that the centuries-old law as it stood was wholly unfitting with modern times.

He was beginning his summing-up in the criminal libel prosecution involving the book *Johnny Go Home*. The prosecution has been brought privately by Mr Roger Gieves, aged 47, against the two authors and the two publishers.

The judge told the six men and six women on the jury: "I am one of the many judges who consider the law of criminal libel and of private prosecutions as extremely unsatisfactory."

"I hope most sincerely that one good to come out of this case will be that the authorities will at long last take a look at the law of criminal libel and of the ability of the law of criminal libel to be brought by a private prosecutor and not a state prosecutor." But the court had to look at the law in its present form.

He continued: "Criminal libels are rare; private prosecutions for criminal libel are rarer still, but civil libel is very frequent. It, too, has been looked at for centuries, but nothing has been done. It would be no bad thing if the authorities, when considering criminal libel considered civil libel too."

The judge defined criminal libel as "... a written statement so serious in itself, and so grossly affecting a person's character and reputation, as to justify invoking criminal law and punishment instead of, or as well as, the civil law and damages."

The authors of the book, Mr John Willis, son of Lord Willis, and Mr Michael Deskin, and Quartet Books and Futura Publications, the publishers, all deny criminal libel.

They claim justification in that the words which were the subject of the allegation are true in substance and fact, and contend that it was for the public's benefit that they were published.



Mr Paul Coffey and his wife Susan on their wedding day.

Thirteenth heart patient doing well

Doctors were pleased last night with the progress of Mr Paul Coffey, aged 23, of Wolverhampton, a male nurse, who became Britain's thirteenth heart transplant patient after a four-hour operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, early yesterday.

An announcement on the future of transplants at the hospital is expected today. Officials of the Cambridge Health Authority discussed the funding of the operations there with the National Heart Research Fund, which has paid for the last five.

Mr Coffey's wife, Susan, aged 23, a sister at New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, where he

is a charge nurse, described her anxiety when she learnt her husband had a heart condition. Doctors first told her six weeks ago, barely a fortnight after she knew she was to have her first child. "Paul had been so fit. He had played squash and football. When he first had pains on holiday in France last summer we thought it was the French beer."

She told of the two-hour journey in an ambulance escorted by police to Cambridge on Monday afternoon after doctors had put her husband on standby for the operation. She had been on a routine visit to see her husband at East Birmingham Hospital.

"Neither Paul nor I had any fear. The doctors had said that

things as they were could not go on much longer."

The operating team was led by Mr Terence English, the South African surgeon. It is his sixth transplant there since January last year.

The donor is believed to be Miss Shirley Clifford, aged 22, a shop assistant from Warboys, near Huntingdon. She died on Monday in Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, after a car crash on Saturday.

Mr Robert Sharp, director of the National Heart Research Fund, is anxious to agree a basis for costing of future transplant operations at Papworth hospital.

His organization has already raised nearly £40,000 to pay for the recent operations

Airport charges up by average of 35%

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The approval by the Government of increases averaging 35 per cent in handling charges for aircraft at airports operated by the British Airports Authority will add £150 to the cost of a single ticket between Heathrow and Glasgow or Edinburgh.

A ticket from London to New York will rise by £120, to £1,120, and a ticket to Paris by £60, to £1,060, but a ticket to Australia

will go up by only 5p because flights on the Australian route use Heathrow at off-peak hours.

The authority plans to raise an extra £400 a year from the increased charges to help to finance a capital expenditure programme totalling £700m in the next five years.

Main items in the programme include the building of new terminals at Heathrow and Gatwick airports and the start of work to develop Stansted. Within the overall increase of 35 per cent, charges, mainly for landing and parking air-

liners, will rise by 40 per cent at Heathrow, 20 per cent at Gatwick, 35 per cent at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Newcastle, and 70 per cent at Aberdeen. No increase is proposed at Stansted.

Other increases faced by airlines operating into and out of Britain and which they are passing on in higher fares are security costs, up by 95 per cent to £1.60 a passenger; terminal navigation charges, raised by up to 28.5 per cent; and Eurocontrol air traffic charges, up 21.4 per cent.

No ready-made blueprint, Mr Atkins tells Ulster

From Annabel Ferriman
Belfast

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, assured Ulster people yesterday that the Government did not have a blueprint already worked out for the province's future which it would impose as soon as the present constitutional talks were over.

Mr Atkins, who was speaking on the eve of the thirteenth day of the talks, said that he and his colleagues in the Cabinet were anxious to consider carefully the views advanced by members of the conference and those put forward by groups who were not attending.

Today the Democratic Unionist Party will outline its proposals for the future government of the province and will be questioned by the non-sectarian Alliance Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party, which are both participating in the talks. The Official Unionists are not attending, but have submitted proposals to Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

Mr Atkins said yesterday that the Government was determined to find a political way forward in Northern Ireland, but the Stormont talks were flying the highest level of agreement to give more responsibility to Northern Ireland people for their own affairs.

"There will be many more before we can establish new institutions because it is vital to ensure that any proposals are widely acceptable in the province, otherwise they will not last," he said.

He advised a cool response to terrorist crimes. "We must all be aware of the false attractions of the simple, savage responses."

The Pope has written to the Presbyterian Church in Ireland urging a "truly serious dialogue" between the churches in Ireland.

His letter is in reply to one handed to him by Presbyterian leaders when he was in Ireland last September complaining about the lack of real progress in ecumenical matters.

The Pope said that he was deeply moved by the letter and the recent dialogue between the two Christian traditions had been a source of great happiness to him.

Secret ballot for water men on 21.4pc pay offer

By Our Labour Staff

A secret ballot of manual workers in the water and sewerage industry on a 21.4 per cent pay offer is expected to start in the next few days.

Leaders of the General and Municipal Workers Union, which has more than 20,000 members and the industry decided on a ballot after an offer of 19.2 per cent, which had been recommended by negotiators, was overwhelmingly rejected by shop stewards earlier this month.

The ballot forms, which are being delivered to regional union offices today, says that a vote for rejection of the offer will be taken by the GMPW executive committee as a vote in favour of taking strike action.

The offer is being recommended by the executives of the GMPW and the industry, the National Union of Public Employees. It will increase the basic minimum rate from £54.80 to £55.32.

Some of their bitterest complaints are directed against the industry's declining demand and the economic climate, some workers might have to be laid off or the work force put on a short week unless the wage bill could be cut. The firm £1,500 a week.

Mr Bernard Fletcher, district organizer for the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union, who helped to negotiate the deal, said: "Our members agreed to the reduction in pay after they had been informed by the company about stringent cuts in demand."

The company, which makes contemporary furniture, declined to comment.

Workers agree to £5 cut in weekly pay

From Our Correspondent
Bridgwater

Workers at a furniture factory have agreed a pay deal with their employers—a £5 cut in their weekly wage. The 300 workers at Kraft Productions in Bridgwater, Somerset, agreed to take less pay after being told that because of declining demand and the economic climate, some workers might have to be laid off or the work force put on a short week unless the wage bill could be cut. The firm £1,500 a week.

Mr Bernard Fletcher, district organizer for the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union, who helped to negotiate the deal, said: "Our members agreed to the reduction in pay after they had been informed by the company about stringent cuts in demand."

The company, which makes contemporary furniture, declined to comment.

Corruption case against planning chief opens

From John Charlton
Preston

Britain's town and country planning laws were a fertile breeding ground for corruption by anyone in local or central government who might seek to "feather his nest," Mr Benet Hymer, QC, said yesterday at Preston Crown Court in opening the prosecution case against a former chairman of a local planning committee.

Francis Lofthouse, of Fleetwood Road, Carlisle, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, chairman of the town planning committee and sub-committee of the former Poulton-le-Fylde District Council, faces two corruption charges dating back to 1972 and 1973.

Michael Jackson Barrett, a builder, of Little Poulton Lane, Poulton-le-Fylde, is also accused of corruption. Both have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Hymer said that in July, 1972, Mr Lofthouse made a corrupt

rupt offer that if Nately Properties, for whom he worked part time as a bookkeeper, bought a detached house at 43 Fleetwood Road, Carlisle, and sold it to him at a knockdown price he would make sure they got permission to develop flats on land at Thornycroft Close, which formed part of the same plot.

The attempt was abortive and Mr Barrett bought the property subsequently advertised by an estate agent at £14,950.

On January 12 solicitors acting for Mr Barrett were instructed to sell it to Mr Lofthouse for £8,000 subject to Mr Barrett being granted planning permission for building five flats. Mr Barrett submitted a second planning application identical to one previously rejected. In February the project was approved, subject to approval of the county authorities.

The trial continues today.



Woman PC's bravery: WPC Monica Harris, aged 22, was named yesterday as the officer who in the afternoon of violence after the Bristol Rovers-Chelsea football match on Saturday threw herself on top of an injured policeman to protect his face from further kicks from football thugs. Her brave action was described on Monday when arrested supporters were dealt with by Bristol magistrates. Two supporters have been jailed and 14 others fined a total of £4,850 for offences including threatening behaviour and police assault.

Post Office guides take on new meaning on small screen

Continued from page 1

Number 4: "This small bookshop has a good range of material. Not too many gilly mags and not too much cellophane. I found the selection of erotic novels very good and the prices more reasonable than in most places."

Number 2 is "A pleasant shop with a good selection of erotic novels. Prices seem a little higher than elsewhere, £5 to £8 for the paperbacks, some of which can be had for £5 around the corner..."

Number 3 offers "a wide range for all tastes, gilly, boys, fringe (flagellation), bondage, the lot..."

Number 4: "This small bookshop has a good range of material. Not too many gilly mags and not too much cellophane. I found the selection of erotic novels very good and the prices more reasonable than in most places."

Number 2 is "A pleasant shop with a good selection of erotic novels. Prices seem a little higher than elsewhere, £5 to £8 for the paperbacks, some of which can be had for £5 around the corner..."

Number 3 offers "a wide range for all tastes, gilly, boys, fringe (flagellation), bondage, the lot..."

mags, £1 to £5 is the range for specialist mags, and £3 to £8 for erotic novels, with the best value in the middle of the range.

Mr Street-Walker's tongue-in-cheek guide will amuse rather than excite, and it will doubtless do no harm at all to the volume of business at the specialist establishments mentioned.

But for those who feel angry, tense or depressed at the idea of electronic pornography, the all-providing Prestel also offers guidance from another source, the Bible Society.

asks: "Do you need help?" If you are angry, press button 2 and Ephesians 4, verses 26, 31 and 32 appear: "If you become angry, do not let your anger lead you into sin, and do not stay angry all day. Get rid of all bitterness, passion and anger..."

If you are tense, press 1 and absorb Psalm 23 verses 1-4: "The Lord is my shepherd; I have everything I need..."

Depressed? Key 5 for Psalm 34, verses 4-7: "I prayed to the Lord, and he answered me: he freed me from all my fears..." Who produces the Bible Society's Prestel pages? Mills & Allen.

WEST EUROPE

Thatcher remarks revive British threat of acting alone to cut EEC payment by almost half

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 26

Britain might decide to reduce its gross contribution to the EEC budget by about 45 per cent if other member states will not do more to close the predicted gap of £1,100m this year between British payments and receipts.

This is a possible reading, according to informed sources here, of Mrs Thatcher's remarks in her interview yesterday on BBC television in which she revived earlier threats—recently soft-pedalled—of a withdrawal of British budget contributions if all else fails.

The only other course in those circumstances, Mrs Thatcher said, would be to pursue a deliberately obstructionist policy in all areas of EEC activity, but she added that such an approach would "really tear the Community apart."

To observe here, that seemed to imply a preference in extremis for direct action to the British budget contribution. In that event it is the value added tax element in Britain's contribution which the

Government would be most likely to withhold.

Although by refusing to pay any part of its contribution to the EEC's "own resources" Britain would run the risk of being found to have acted illegally by the European Court of Justice, withholding of VAT would have several political and practical advantages.

The other two elements in "own resources" are the customs duties and agricultural levies collected by member states on imports into the EEC from outside. As members of a customs union, the Nine charge no duties on trade between themselves.

These duties and levies are thus an integral consequence of the collective decision to establish a customs union and are in a real sense not "our money" (to use Mrs Thatcher's phrase) but the common resource of the EEC as a whole.

By contrast, VAT is essentially a national resource, a small portion of which member states have agreed to transfer to the common fund. Britain might argue that this agreement was no longer valid if other member states failed to take action

to keep the British budget contribution within reasonable bounds.

Estimates by the European Commission last autumn suggested that Britain's VAT payment this year might amount to about £250m, or about 45 per cent of the country's total contribution to the EEC.

The Commission has had to draw up a new draft of the 1980 budget, and it is not yet clear how this will affect the arithmetic. But assuming the VAT estimate is even roughly right, it would be about the size of cut that Mrs Thatcher is seeking.

The Government's original target of a "broad balance" between payments and receipts has been abandoned, and in recent weeks British officials have suggested that Britain should pay about the same as France, which would imply a cut in contributions by each country of about £250m.

A special early summit meeting to pursue the budget dispute is out of the question now, and hopes for a solution are concentrated on the next normal meeting of EEC heads of government in Brussels on March 31 and April 1.

Seven dead after coup in Surinam

From Robert Schull
Amsterdam, Feb 26

The military coup led by young non-commissioned officers in the Dutch colony of Surinam in South America seems to have succeeded and the eight-man national military council which has taken over appears to be fully in control.

News reaching the Netherlands indicates that the streets of Paramaribo, the capital, are back to normal—at least superficially—after reports yesterday of gunfire, arson and plundering. Gatherings have been prohibited.

At least seven people died in the coup, including three civilians. An undisclosed number were injured including Mr Maurits de Miranda, the Attorney-General, who was shot in the back. He is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, though under arrest, in hospital.

The new rulers have arrested the Minister of Justice and Finance as well as the commander-in-chief of the Surinam armed forces.

But the coup appears to have been so well organized that there are suggestions that it had some support from opposition parties.

M Rocard ready to lead Socialists in Elysée fight

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 26

Although still 15 months away, the presidential election campaign has in fact already begun on the air at least, which is where this highly personalized contest will be mainly fought.

A day after M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and 24 hours before another television appearance of President Giscard d'Estaing, it was the turn of M Michel Rocard, the brilliant young challenger of M Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist first secretary.

Leader of the minority trend in the party, M Rocard emerged from a self-imposed silence of over a year to declare himself ready to take it into battle, if he should be chosen by the party militants.

He was, he said, a man "who feels he represents a collective will" and whose shoulders were broad enough to be President of the Republic in the present period of crisis.

His performance last night was an extremely polished and brilliant one—too brilliant, perhaps for the rank and file Socialist voter. He fielded all the questions with a combination of youthful enthusiasm and quiet assurance.

But he did not altogether succeed. "Rocard know-all" was the headline of *Le Quotidien de Paris* today. To be the favourite Socialist candidate of opinion polls does not ensure the favour

of the militants, although it helps and has already had some effect.

The most interesting part of M Rocard's performance was his reply to the question on what distinguished his brand of Socialism from Mitterrand's.

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and 24 hours before another television appearance of President Giscard d'Estaing, it was the turn of M Michel Rocard, the brilliant young challenger of M Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist first secretary.

Leader of the minority trend in the party, M Rocard emerged from a self-imposed silence of over a year to declare himself ready to take it into battle, if he should be chosen by the party militants.

He was, he said, a man "who feels he represents a collective will" and whose shoulders were broad enough to be President of the Republic in the present period of crisis.

His performance last night was an extremely polished and brilliant one—too brilliant, perhaps for the rank and file Socialist voter. He fielded all the questions with a combination of youthful enthusiasm and quiet assurance.

But he did not altogether succeed. "Rocard know-all" was the headline of *Le Quotidien de Paris* today. To be the favourite Socialist candidate of opinion polls does not ensure the favour

Complaint of discrimination in West Germany

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 26

For the first time since half a million of their race shared the fate of the Jews in the Nazi holocaust, West German gypsies are protesting against what they see as continuing discrimination.

About 20 gypsies will stage an indoor hunger strike in the federal concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich, the week before Easter to draw attention to their complaints.

At a press conference this week their young leader, Herr Samuel Rose, spoke of a "second persecution against the Sinti" (Romany for people). The 50,000 odd gypsies now living in West Germany were treated worse there than in any other European country, he claimed; and he singled out Bavaria in particular.

Herr Rose claims that only about 20 per cent of the West German gypsies persecuted by the Nazis are still alive. He said that the authorities had received compensation demands. The gypsies claim that the Nomads' Office took over the same staff and the same mentality towards the gypsies which had operated under the Nazis.

They alleged that fictitious crimes and derogatory remarks were included by these officials on replies to queries by courts and authorities. For example, they say, the assumption of a false arrest by the Nazis was entered as a crime; or captivity in a concentration camp was listed as a period "under arrest" without further qualification.

There was indeed in 1970 and the documents were then supposed to have been destroyed, but the gypsies say they have evidence that some are still circulating.

Herr Rose claims that because of regulations banning gypsies from camping places, those who want a caravan holiday—all West German gypsies now live in normal "Gypsy towns" or "Gypsy villages" where they are supposed to live like gypsies may, but gypsies who want to, can't, he says. They are also unwelcome in places like discotheques and nightclubs.

The gypsies have called on

Police, which after the war took over the files on gypsies, assembled by the Nazi regime for the purpose of exterminating the race.

These dossiers were frequently used in the following years by the authorities to check compensation demands. The gypsies claim that the Nomads' Office took over the same staff and the same mentality towards the gypsies which had operated under the Nazis.

They alleged that fictitious crimes and derogatory remarks were included by these officials on replies to queries by courts and authorities. For example, they say, the assumption of a false arrest by the Nazis was entered as a crime; or captivity in a concentration camp was listed as a period "under arrest" without further qualification.

There was indeed in 1970 and the documents were then supposed to have been destroyed, but the gypsies say they have evidence that some are still circulating.

Herr Rose claims that because of regulations banning gypsies from camping places, those who want a caravan holiday—all West German gypsies now live in normal "Gypsy towns" or "Gypsy villages" where they are supposed to live like gypsies may, but gypsies who want to, can't, he says. They are also unwelcome in places like discotheques and nightclubs.

The gypsies have called on

Herr Gerold Tandler, the Bavarian Interior Minister, to bring about a "complete and public rehabilitation" of their people and make amends for past and present injustices.

A statement from the Bavarian Interior Ministry insisted that the files in the Nomads' Office had not been racist in nature but existed to register people of a fixed address, and that it had helped, not hindered, gypsies with compensation claims. As far as the ministry was concerned, all citizens were equal and in future any complaints of discrimination would be carefully followed up.

Herr Rose said the gypsies' case had not been heard before, because they had been friendless and unable to defend themselves. "After the war the Allies helped the Jews. Then there was Israel. But who was interested in gypsies? Most of us could not read or write. It is only now that the younger generation who are better educated, can become politically active. For a long time we did not even know that the Nomads' Office existed."

Herr Rose, who is 32, has given up his work as a carpet salesman to work as chairman of the German Sinti Union. "We are still second class citizens. People would not dare discriminate openly against a Jew but they do against us and the officials are the worst offenders," he says.

Balancing nuclear risk against energy needs

From Sue Masterman
Vienna, Feb 26

Uranium is the most political of all commodities, said Sir Herman Bondi, chief adviser to the British delegation at the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Conference (INFCE) in Vienna.

The conference is basically about the present and future use of increasing amounts of plutonium, one of the waste products from uranium-charged reactors and the raw material of nuclear weapons.

The United States has made its exports of uranium subject to the condition that the waste cannot be reprocessed—to separate the plutonium—right into American territory. Other industrialized countries which are partially dependent on uranium exports, including Japan and most of Europe, are anxious to have their supplies of uranium guaranteed.

The eight reports of the INFCE working groups all tend more towards the European

than the American point of view. In their opening speech on Monday, the Americans showed an attitude which was considerably more lenient than had been expected. However the present regulations governing uranium export, remain in force.

"We have never said that we must have the fast breeder reactor," said Sir Herman, "but we feel we must have the option." The problem, politically and technically, with the fast breeder reactor, is the production of more plutonium.

A large number of unknown factors are involved as the working groups illustrate in their reports. It is impossible to predict further than the turn of the century even roughly what energy needs will be and what share of this energy will be provided by which type of reactor.

According to one group, the best option will be chosen according to cost factors which cannot yet be worked out. It is not yet known what the running

costs of a fast breeder will be. Expectation for uranium has not been particularly enthusiastic because the market price has not justified it. The INFCE reports emphasize that without the real estimate of the amount of uranium available, both physically and politically, it is impossible to predict how soon reprocessing of uranium will become worthwhile.

The Soviet block countries refused as a whole to answer any questions concerning their uranium reserves.

If there is a plenty of uranium available, then the countries will be content to continue with conventional atomic power stations. If a uranium shortage arises, fast breeders will be in favour and the problem of control of plutonium supplies will be upon us faster than we think.

At present, the problem of misuse of plutonium in nuclear power station sources to make atomic weapons is mainly confined to the highly industrialized countries.

Recycling waste uranium is

One-franc rival for Pompidou Centre

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 26

The Pompidou Centre, that controversial riot of coloured pipes, glass and concrete, which houses the National Museum of Modern Art, is the most visited building in France. Despite its much-criticized architecture it has succeeded in transforming the once-seedy area where it was built into a test-bed for Parisian urban planning and pavement culture.

It is there that the biggest concentration of pedestrian precincts is found; there, the street theatre and music hall flourishes; there the new express underground system has its largest station. And it is there that the city of Paris has decided to erect for consumer testing three space-age restaurants, which threaten to rival the Pompidou Centre as an attraction.

These new "chalets of necessity" as they are called with a fine sense of pressing euphemism—opened for the first time at 6 am last Thursday—have been built on the site of the established *Clochemerle*, a classic. History will not recall who was the first member of the public to spend a franc and inaugurate this new service.

Since then, however, customers have been queuing up to try them out during opening hours—6 am to 11 pm—and already they are winning accolades which would even guide bookies to chase.

They are oval in shape, nearly 10ft long by 3ft wide and built of corrugated stone finished concrete which is designed to deter the most determined street thief. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

But the writing is definitely on the wall for all earlier street restaurants. The side walls are clad with a smooth marble finish said to be impenetrable to graffiti.

</

OVERSEAS

Kabul arrests among Shia group after anti-Soviet activity

Delhi, Feb 26.—The authorities in Afghanistan have begun arresting members of the country's Shia Muslim minority in a possible effort to make them scapegoats for the anti-Soviet disturbances in Kabul last week, latest reports from Kabul said today.

Reliable sources said the authorities were blocking access to two poor Kabul neighbourhoods dominated by the Shias, believed to have played a key role in organizing the demonstrations that may have left more than 100 people dead last Friday.

Although one report spoke of large numbers of arrests, there was no independent confirmation.

Meanwhile, shops are back to normal in Kabul and shops are reopening. Tass, reported in Moscow today, quoting the New Kabul Times.

The paper said the economy was being put in order thanks to action by the Afghan Communist Party, public authorities and "the People's Republic of Afghanistan's security forces".

Western sources, women, said sporadic gunfire continued this morning amid indications that the Russians were moving in fresh troops and armour after the disturbances on Friday.

Plainclothes Afghan security forces were said to be patrolling the streets, checking pedestrians' identity and entering homes to search for arms.

Sources said rooftop chanting of Islamic slogans continued last night after 8 pm curfew imposed with martial law on Friday, when the first big anti-Soviet disturbances erupted.

Foreigners were being kept off the streets unless travelling by car, and Western journalists were confined to the International Hotel under a heavy Afghan guard. Tanks were reported stationed at every key intersection in the city.

Lord Carrington discusses Afghan problem in Bonn

Bonn, Feb 26.—Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, had talks in Bonn today after a spate of European meetings yesterday to discuss the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, discussed a coordinated Western response to the Soviet intervention and President Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games this summer, as well as Britain's grievances over the size of its contribution to the EEC budget.

Another Tass report says Mr Mohammad Baryalan, President Babrak Karmal, of Afghanistan, who was reported to have died from wounds during a shootout in Kabul, met Soviet officials in Moscow today.—Agence France-Presse and UPI.

More American pressure: In the absence of any move by the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, the United States continues to press ahead with sanctions against Moscow (David Cross writes from Washington).

The Administration here announced yesterday that the export of phosphate materials used for fertilizer, and animal feed grain would be banned immediately.

Officially acknowledge that the move will have no immediate effect on Soviet crop production but argue that it will cause problems for Moscow's long-range plans.

In another move, the National Academy of Sciences has cancelled all workshops, seminars and symposiums with the Soviet Union for the next six months at least.

The move, specifically in protest at the banishment from Moscow of Dr Andrei Sakharov, is the first to be taken against the Soviet Academy of Sciences since the two organizations began formal exchanges more than 20 years ago.

On the diplomatic front, there is scepticism about President Brezhnev's recent offer to begin withdrawing troops from Afghanistan as soon as "all forms of outside interference" are ended.

A State Department spokesman said today that it was a "mockery of truth" for the Soviet Union to protest at the difficulties caused by its own presence in Afghanistan.

The administration has made it clear that it is willing to help guarantee the neutrality of Afghanistan once Soviet troops are withdrawn.

Banning order breach by Anglican priest

The Rev David Russell, an Anglican Priest of Cape Town, was found guilty in the Parow Regional Court today of contravening his banning order. The court postponed passing sentence.

The 11 charges arose from Mr Russell's defiance of a banning order which restricts him to the magisterial district of Wynberg Cape. In December last year he travelled to Grahamstown, in the Eastern Cape Province, to attend the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church.

The banning order silences Mr Russell, prohibits him from attending gatherings of any sort and requires him to attend the police in Wynberg regularly.

Mr Russell pleaded guilty to the charges. Evidence in mitigation was given by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the most the Rev Bill Benyane Burnett, and the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Archbishop Burnett said it created a problem of conscience for priests when they were prevented from carrying out their duty as given to them in a mandate at ordination. Mr Russell's absence from the synod would have greatly impoverished the proceedings.

Bishop Tutu said Mr Russell had suffered for his beliefs and had earned great credibility being acceptable to "both sides" in a polarized South Africa.

Mr Russell said in evidence he regarded his attendance at the synod as his moral and religious duty. He was aware of the legal consequences of his action, but he could not obey an injunction that was inherently unjust.

Mr R. B. Rorich, the prosecutor, said that Mr Russell's action in attending the synod amounted to a "high treason" in that he had indicated in his evidence that he would condone the use of violence to overthrow the government.

Mr I. G. Farlam, for the defence, said that to imprison Mr Russell would amount to punishing him for having the courage of his convictions. He denied Mr Rorich's statement that Mr Russell's action would have dire consequences for the safety of the state. Mr Farlam applied for a suspended sentence.

Marksman's error

Perth, Feb 26.—A bullet which pierced the fuselage of a Singapore Airlines Boeing 747 at Perth airport, Australia, on Sunday was accidentally fired by a police marksman covering the jet's approach after a hijack scare. Minor damage was done.



Red carnations block the gun barrels of Iranian women in a "be prepared" march past the American Embassy in Tehran.

Mutilated Iranians show injuries to UN panel

Tehran, Feb 26.—A United Nations commission investigating the alleged crimes of the former Shah today heard gruesome stories of torture and shooting from people mutilated before and during last year's Iranian revolution.

About 200 people, many bearing scars they said they received at the hands of the Shah's political police, Savak, gave evidence to the five-member panel in Tehran.

Some carried pictures of their

children whom they said were killed in prison or shot by the Army. Others showed reporters ugly scars from torture in jail. Two blind men said their eyes had been gouged out by Savak torturers.

The inquiry team, sent by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, also heard evidence from Mr Alireza Nobari, Central Bank Governor, of alleged embezzlement by the former royal family.

Mr Nobari told reporters that he had given the inquiry panel an outline of a file produced by the Central Bank Group for investigating plundered national property. "We have documents showing that the total amount of money plundered by the former imperial family was 500 billion rials (£3,100m)", he said.

Full documents on the embezzlement had been sent to the Iranian prosecutor-general and the Finance Ministry and trans-

lations would be made available to the commission.

The panel is hoping that its mission will lead to an early release for the hostages.

President Bani-Sadr has told all government departments to speed up the collection of anti-Shah documents, the Kayhan newspaper reported.

Iran has until March 21 to present its case against the Shah to the Panamanian authorities.—Reuter.

'Murder victim' turns up and stops trial

Jakarta, Feb 26.—Two men escaped possible execution when a youth whom they were charged with murdering suddenly appeared in the court where they were being tried, a Jakarta newspaper reported.

The men, both in their twenties, had been accused of killing a colleague who disappeared under mysterious circumstances. Then the missing man turned up. The authorities were asked to exhume a body buried as that of the supposed victim.—Agence France-Presse.

Thais and Vietnamese exchange fire

From Neil Kelly Bangkok, Feb 26

For the first time since fighting each other in the Vietnam war, Thai and Vietnamese troops are exchanging fire in clashes along the Kampuchean border.

These are largely the result of continuing incursions into Thailand by the Vietnamese with Kampuchean soldiers of the Heng Samrin Government, and of sporadic shelling of Thai territory by Vietnamese artillery.

Thai army commanders on the border indicate that they return artillery and mortar fire and send troops to drive out

the invaders if they do not heed warnings delivered by loudspeakers in helicopters circling overhead.

Artillery fire forced 400 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers back across the border yesterday in Chantaburi province, 200 miles south-east of Bangkok after they had moved more than half a mile into Thailand on the previous day.

It was the second serious infringement of the border this month. Some 2,000 Vietnamese troops crossed the border in the same area two weeks ago. Thailand sent a letter of protest two days ago to the United Nations over repeated violations of its territory.

These violations coincided with growing Vietnamese attacks against Kampuchean forces opposing them near the border. Fighting is going on along a 25-mile front.

At least 2,500 Laotians, mainly of the Meo hilltribes, have crossed into Thailand in the past three days.

Mr Narong Wongwan, Thailand's Deputy Minister of the Interior, who is seeking talks with the Laotian Government about repatriation of refugees, said that all 140,000 Laotian refugees in Thailand should be sent back to Laos.

S African bank helped pay for oil from Salem

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, Feb 26

One of South Africa's big five commercial banks confirmed today that it had issued a letter of credit to buy "commodities" which turned out to be part of a deal involving the tanker Salem and her cargo of 190,000 tons of crude oil.

The bank involved was Volkskas, South Africa's main Afrikaner commercial bank which handles a lot of official business.

The disclosure that it was involved, albeit unknowingly, in the Salem deal came as two senior Scotland Yard detectives began investigations in Johannesburg to try to unravel what happened to the Salem's cargo. The ship sank off Dakar, Senegal, in January after a series of mystery explosions.

The Salem's cargo had been bought on the high seas by Shell International and was consigned to Genoa. But a Tunisian crew-member of the ship told marine insurance investigators that the ship discharged its cargo at Durban, was filled with sea water and sunk off Dakar.

The Salem sank within sight of the Shell tanker, British Trident, which rescued the crew. But it left only a relatively small oil slick when it went down and less than the pollution a cargo of 190,000 tons of oil would have been expected to deposit.

Chief Superintendent Peter Griggs and Detective Inspector Ronald Golding of Scotland Yard are working in Johannesburg with the South African Police commercial branch. They said today that their South African inquiries formed part of a global inquiry.

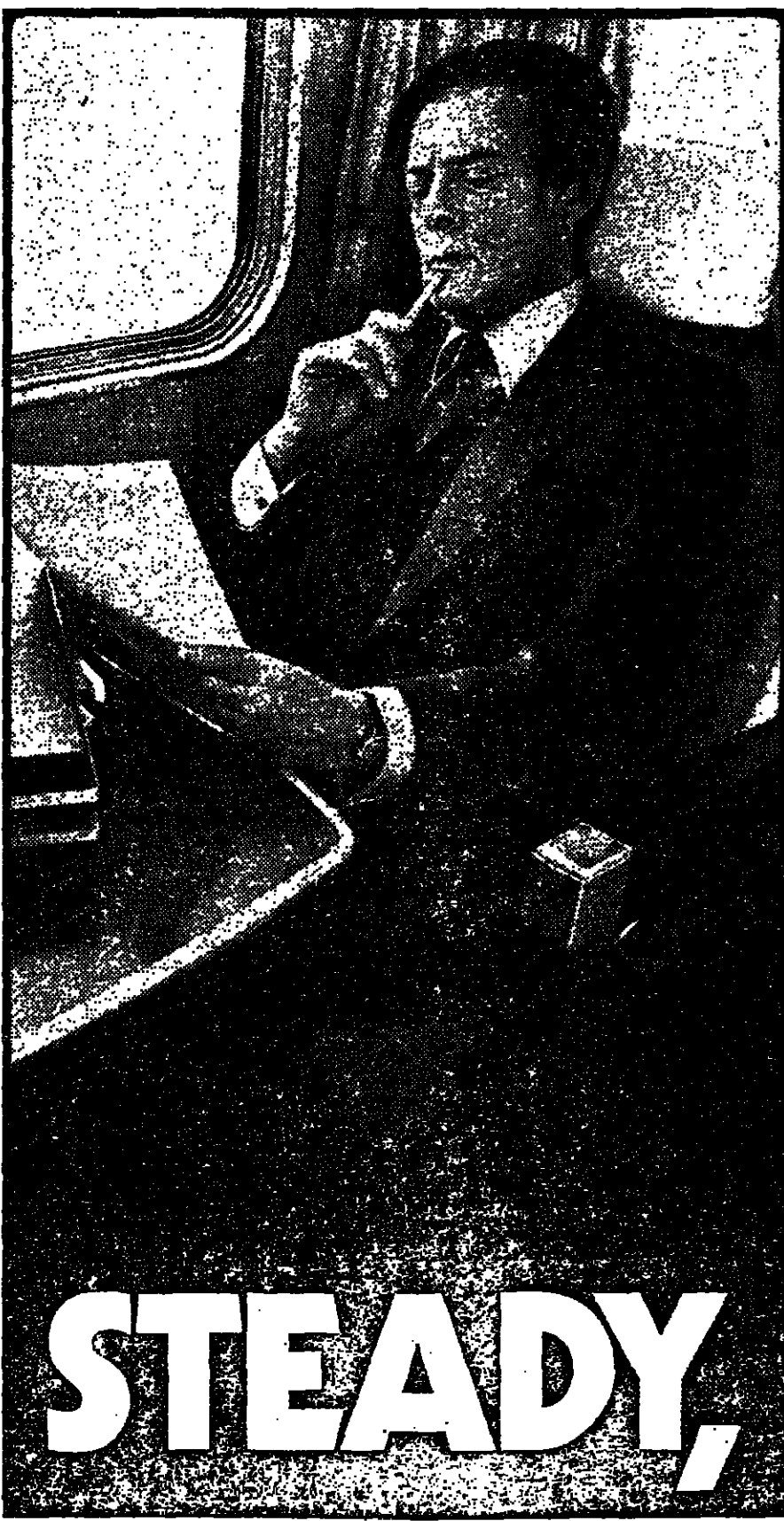
Our investigation involves a theft of cargo insofar as the rightful owners have not got it nor have they been paid for it", they said. The two detectives said they were concerned with offences under British jurisdiction.

The Scotland Yard men are not concerned with whether South Africa managed to obtain a cargo of Kuwaiti oil in defiance of the Arab oil embargo on supplies.

Although South Africa is forced to buy oil on the open market, Dr Schab van der Merwe, Minister of Trade and Industries who is responsible for oil purchases, has said he is confident no South African is involved in any fraud.

Little further has been said by the South African authorities about the issue. It has not even been confirmed here that the Salem called at Durban.

South Africa's Oil Procurement Act forbids under pain of heavy jail sentences or fines, any report or speculation about how, where, or for how much, oil is obtained.



READY, STEADY, GO...

Nowadays, there's a way you can get the speed and comfort of Inter-City, and the flexibility of having a car to drive from place to place at your destination. Godfrey Davis Rail Drive.

A Godfrey Davis rental car can be waiting to meet your train at any one of over 70 main Inter-City stations. Simply contact the Rail Drive kiosk at your departure station. Or any Godfrey Davis office listed in

your local Yellow Pages. Or any Travel Centre. When you've finished with the car, leave it at any Rail Drive station.

Inter-City

Have a good trip!

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
DEPARTMENT OF LAND ECONOMY

Graduate Studentship Awards 1980/81

The Department welcomes applications from graduates with good honours degrees or those graduating this year in land economy, economics, economic geography, law, politics or other relevant subjects for:

- one or two Harold Samuel Studentships tenable for 1, 2 or 3 years;
- one Social Science Research Council "linked" award (2.3 years) attached to a Department of the Environment sponsored research project under the leadership of Dr D. C. Nicholls and Dr M. Turner looking at the private residential development process in inner cities.

Self-financed applicants seeking graduate study opportunities in the Department may also be considered. Further details from Professor G. C. Cameron, 19 Silver Street, Cambridge CB3 9EP (Tel. 0223 355262).

EDUCATIONAL

Let us find
you the right
school.

Take our advice on the best schools and courses. As a non-profit making Educational Trust, the advice is completely free of charge. Let our experience and individual approach work for you.

Truman & Knightley
The Truman & Knightley Educational Trust
70-72, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9JF
Telephone: 01-477 1212

LONDON COLLEGE
OF SECRETARIES

Comprehensive secretarial training. Resident and day students. Courses commence 22nd April, 1980. 2 & 18 September, 1980. 8 Park Crescent, London W1N 4DB. Tel: 01-580 8769.

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

Independent Schools, Coaching Establishments, Finishing Schools, Secretarial, Domestic Science & VI Form Colleges, etc. For Free Advice based on over one hundred years' experience consult:

THE GABBITTS-THIRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST
8, 7 & 6, Sackville St., Piccadilly. Tel: 01-734 0151.

ST. GODRIC'S
SECRETARIAL AND
LANGUAGE COLLEGE

Resident and Day Students. 2 ARK WIND ROAD, LONDON NW3 6AD. TELEPHONE: 01-435 9831.

CAREER
ASSESSMENT

With tests of aptitude and interest. For expert advice on career choice, contact:

- CAREER ANALYSTS
- 50 Gloucester Place, W1
- Tel: 01-535 5452 (24 hrs)

BE SUCCESSFUL
IN YOUR EXAMS

Unique complete study courses. Various subjects: Accounting, Law, Management, Marketing, etc. For details, contact:

The Rapid Results College, 100, High Wycombe Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Tel: 01-894 1100 (24 hrs). (For prospectus request)

C. & S. DEGREE AND PROFESSIONAL courses. For details, contact: 0202 6981, 0202 34 hrs.

'O' AND
'A' LEVELS

MANDER PORTMAN WOODWARD Success in London exams now have a new college at 38 Highfield Road, Edgborough, Birmingham. Tel: 021-454 9837.

LUCIE CLAYTON

Secretarial College, Pitman and City award courses. For details, contact: 01-561 0024.

COOKERY COURSES—11 weeks

For details, contact: 01-561 0024.

SUPPLIES SERVICES & EQUIPMENT

For details, contact: 01-561 0024.

SUPREME OFFICE SERVICES

For details, contact: 01-561 0024.

COMPLETE
DISCOUNTS

For details, contact: 01-561 0024.

The Times
SPECIAL
REPORTS

put situations and subjects of today into

PERSPECTIVE

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

PRIVATE ROAD AMBULANCES, qualified nurses in comfort and safety. Tel: 01-955 5051.

TRAVEL SERVICE nationwide, 24 hrs. Tel: 01-419 6077.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BARNEY SPRINGER Limited (Company Liquidation) and the Companies Act 1948.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP Limited (Company Liquidation) and the Companies Act 1948.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES, Re: BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.I. Accountant, Joint Chartered Accountant.

OVERSEAS

Short ceremonies in Jerusalem
and Cairo mark exchange
of envoys amid Arab protests

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Feb 26

The delicate Middle East peace process advanced today when the Governments of Israel and Egypt formally exchanged ambassadors in keeping with the strict timetable laid down 11 months ago at Camp David.

In ceremonies marked by a blend of gut emotion and rigid protocol, Mr Saad Murada, the Egyptian Ambassador, presented his letters of credence to President Sadat in Jerusalem, and Dr Eliahu Ben-Elissar, the Israeli Ambassador, presented his to President Sadat in Cairo.

Mr Murada, a career diplomat is operating the Egyptian Embassy in temporary premises in a hotel on the Tel Aviv seaford. Dr Ben-Elissar, a former Mossad (secret service) agent and the previous director-general of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, has his embassy in a two-story villa in the Cairo suburb of Dokki.

At both ceremonies today scores of soldiers and security men surrounded the small crowds which gathered outside the respective presidential palaces. The formal speeches tactfully avoided most of the issues on which official opinion between Israel and Egypt is still sharply divided, particularly the question of Jewish settlement on occupied Arab land.

But last night the Egyptian Government in a formal statement, pointed out that the fact that Mr Murada was making his presentation in Jerusalem, did not imply any recognition of the Jewish state.

The most obvious for both the east Jerusalem, which was still regarded as an "integral part" of the West Bank.

The exchange of ambassadors was accompanied by protests in many parts of the Arab world. The most obvious for both the east Jerusalem, which was still regarded as an "integral part" of the West Bank.

At the Abdin Palace near the city of Cairo, President Sadat emphasized Egypt's commitment to peace, and said: "Let us vow on this historic occasion to complete our sacred mission and make the peace process irreversible."

Later, in his first official act as ambassador, Dr Ben-Elissar laid a wreath on the monument to the Unknown Soldier after receiving special permission to do so from the Egyptian leader.

Flag burnt: Israel's first Ambassador to an Arab country submitted his letters of credence to President Sadat amid bitter outcries from Egyptian opposition parties.

Witnesses said at least one group burnt an Israeli flag (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

The Egyptian Republican Guard played the Israeli national anthem after the simple ceremony which marked the end of four wars over 30 years.

In what may have appeared as a direct snub, the Israeli Ambassador was the third and last to present his letters of credence to Mr Sadat. He was preceded by the new ambassadors of Italy and Lesotho.

But Egyptian officials said that no offer was meant and that Dr Ben-Elissar was simply the last on the list to request submitting his credentials.

But almost within the same hour as the ceremony unfolded a group of lawyers hoisted the Palestinian flag with its red triangle on green, white and black. A small group at the site burnt two Israeli paper flags and chanted "Palestine, Palestine".

A similar hoisting of the Palestinian flag was to be held later at the headquarters of the Socialist Labour Party, one of the opposition groups which have been demanding a 300-member parliament.

Lebanon protest: Mr Selim al-Ross, the Lebanese Prime Minister, said the exchange of ambassadors marked "a sad day for all Arabs".

Sudan grief: Sudan said today it was deeply aggrieved to see Egypt exchanging ambassadors with Israel while the Jewish state maintains its occupation of Arab lands—UPI.

Police sources said work at the port stopped shortly before noon today.

"It was not clear whether anyone was hurt, because it was impossible to approach the area, but first reports indicate at least six cars were set on fire as a result of burning bullets", one source said.

At midday, shortly after the ceremony in Jerusalem, I drove through El-Birah and Ramallah, two usually thriving Arab towns. All the shops were shuttered, the municipal buildings were closed, schools were empty, public transport curtailed and heavily armed Israeli troops were on foot patrolling the streets and manning road blocks.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, the reaction was reported to be similar, with the strength of Palestinian opposition to the peace process, and the unlikelihood of any local participation in the continuing efforts to negotiate autonomy for the one million Arabs in the occupied territories.

These talks are due to reopen tomorrow when the chief American, Israeli, and Egyptian negotiators start a new session in an hotel in The Hague. But politicians in Israel and Egypt foresee little possibility of agreement being reached by the target date of May 26.

The differing attitudes of the two governments to the Palestinian question was the most outstanding aspect of the speeches made in Jerusalem today by President Nasser and the new Egyptian Ambassador.

Speaking in Arabic, Mr Murada claimed that the peace agreements had restored "first and foremost the right of the Palestinian people to a free and secure life."

But last night the Egyptian Government in a formal statement, pointed out that the fact that Mr Murada was making his presentation in Jerusalem, did not imply any recognition of the Jewish state.

The most obvious for both the east Jerusalem, which was still regarded as an "integral part" of the West Bank.

The exchange of ambassadors was accompanied by protests in many parts of the Arab world. The most obvious for both the east Jerusalem, which was still regarded as an "integral part" of the West Bank.

At the Abdin Palace near the city of Cairo, President Sadat emphasized Egypt's commitment to peace, and said: "Let us vow on this historic occasion to complete our sacred mission and make the peace process irreversible."

Later, in his first official act as ambassador, Dr Ben-Elissar laid a wreath on the monument to the Unknown Soldier after receiving special permission to do so from the Egyptian leader.

Flag burnt: Israel's first Ambassador to an Arab country submitted his letters of credence to President Sadat amid bitter outcries from Egyptian opposition parties.

Witnesses said at least one group burnt an Israeli flag (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

The Egyptian Republican Guard played the Israeli national anthem after the simple ceremony which marked the end of four wars over 30 years.

In what may have appeared as a direct snub, the Israeli Ambassador was the third and last to present his letters of credence to Mr Sadat. He was preceded by the new ambassadors of Italy and Lesotho.

But Egyptian officials said that no offer was meant and that Dr Ben-Elissar was simply the last on the list to request submitting his credentials.

But almost within the same hour as the ceremony unfolded a group of lawyers hoisted the Palestinian flag with its red triangle on green, white and black. A small group at the site burnt two Israeli paper flags and chanted "Palestine, Palestine".

A similar hoisting of the Palestinian flag was to be held later at the headquarters of the Socialist Labour Party, one of the opposition groups which have been demanding a 300-member parliament.

Lebanon protest: Mr Selim al-Ross, the Lebanese Prime Minister, said the exchange of ambassadors marked "a sad day for all Arabs".

Sudan grief: Sudan said today it was deeply aggrieved to see Egypt exchanging ambassadors with Israel while the Jewish state maintains its occupation of Arab lands—UPI.

Police sources said work at the port stopped shortly before noon today.

"It was not clear whether anyone was hurt, because it was impossible to approach the area, but first reports indicate at least six cars were set on fire as a result of burning bullets", one source said.



Brotherly embrace between Mr Edward Koch and Mr Lin Huijia, the Mayors of New York and Peking, after signing a city-twinning treaty.

Cars burn as snipers
close Beirut harbour

Beirut, Feb. 26.—Sniper fire forced Beirut's crippled port, once the busiest in the Middle East, to close today in renewed violence which threatened to threaten the efforts by the government of President Elias Sarkis towards national reconciliation.

Police sources said work at the port stopped shortly before noon today.

"It was not clear whether anyone was hurt, because it was impossible to approach the area, but first reports indicate at least six cars were set on fire as a result of burning bullets", one source said.

Only one wharf, pier eight, at the port has been functioning since the reopening of the harbour in December 1975. There are about a dozen wharves. The port was paralysed during the 1975-76 civil war and completely destroyed.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Mr Frangieh's condition for the release of about 27 people, six of whom are from the Frangieh family, held by the Phalangist party since October.

Holiday Im
maintains
quiet watch
on Sinai

By Alan McGregor

In contrast with the attention directed to the opening of the land route between Egypt and Israel and the establishing of diplomatic relations, the elaborate peace-with-all-precautions procedures in the Sinai have evolved almost unnoticed.

Neither side has particularly wanted to emphasize the supervisory role of third parties in ensuring that any deviation from the projected path of peace would be detected before it could wreck the process inaugurated with the 1975 Sinai agreement.

This role has been shared, and still is, by United Nations military truce observers and United States Government officials and contract personnel in surveillance and aerial inspection. One facet of these activities is the Sinai Field Mission the American installation on a 2,000ft plateau above the Gidi Pass, with 150 staff including several women.

When, under the 1975 agreement, the United States assumed responsibility for a technical early-warning system, including monitoring approaches to the Gidi and Mid passes, Washington bought up a fully-furnished, pre-barricated Holiday Inn.

Six months and \$20m later, behind double electronic fences, the offering full of modern comforts, including colour television from cassettes—films every other night, a laundry, beauty parlour, bar and tiled bathrooms. All of this within a few minutes drive of the blackened debris of the 50-miles east in January, to the "interim withdrawal line" as demarcated in last year's peace treaty, the heart of the mission was the electronics modern.

A big monitor screen flashing lights indicating movement, coordinated radio signals from outlying sensor fields in the desert and from American civilian-manned watching stations "with night-vision intensifying available light sources"—it was an electronic expert's paradise.

Even the steps of a camel could be identified by devices like the "miniature" miniature seismic intrusion detector, sapphire tube buried in the sand.

Over the four years, they logged only a hundred or so buffer-zone violations, "none indicating hostile intent". The Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

With the reduction—though not elimination—in that respect of their eyes and ears, the Bedouin, regarding the Sinai as their land, were not initially to be dissuaded from making off with the sensors' superlife batteries.

62 GOOD REASONS
FOR GOING TO
IRELAND RIGHT NOW.

£62 each for two of you, for instance—and that buys you return fares for yourselves and your car, and six nights in a first-class hotel, including of course a private bathroom and a full Irish breakfast each morning. How's that for value? And you can choose between the beautiful west coast scenery of Westport, Galway, Limerick, Killarney, or Sligo.

And it's worth pointing out how lovely Ireland can be at this time of year. The weather's getting milder by the day, the flowers are coming out—and everyone has plenty of time to talk to you. Have a look through our springtime ideas. There's something for everyone; all excellent value. And we'll offer you much the same kind of bargains throughout the year. Hope to see you soon.

RYAN'S TOURING HOLIDAY

From £62 per person, based on two people travelling together. Return ticket on any sea route into the Republic for passengers and car. Six nights' accommodation in any of the following Ryan Hotels on the west coast—Killarney, Limerick, Galway, Westport or Sligo—in rooms with private baths. Full Irish breakfast.

AER LINGUS HOLIDAYS—DUBLIN CITY

From £46 per person, based on two people travelling together from Liverpool. Includes return flights to Dublin. Return transfer from Dublin airport to city centre. Two nights' bed and breakfast. Flights also available from other major airports in Britain.

AER LINGUS FREERWAY

From £66 per person, based on two people travelling together. (Flying from Liverpool) includes return flights to Ireland and car hire for a week with unlimited free mileage. Flights also available from other major airports in Britain.

B-1 WEEKENDER FARE (CAR & TWO ADULTS)

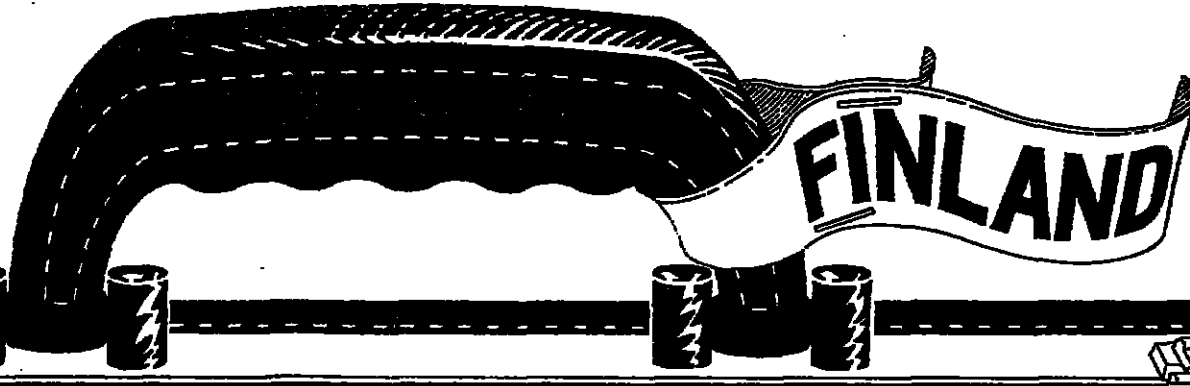
£50 return, travelling on any B-1 route into Ireland. One to four nights' stopover depending on route.

SEALINK (CAR & TWO ADULTS)

£57 (April 25/50). Special Low Season Fare for car and two adults on any

Armour Hick Northern Ltd
and Others v Whitehouse and
Others
Before Judge Mervyn Davies
(sitting as a High Court judge)
(Judgment delivered February 22)

This report assesses the business and political climate in this Nordic country bordering the Soviet Union, and includes a two-page economic briefing



Graphic: Richard Draper

ALL QUIET ON THE EASTERN FRONT

It is all quiet on the eastern front and détente between Finland and the Soviet Union continues in spite of the international situation. That it is deteriorating is one of the popular misconceptions about Finland; others are that Finland is a communist country, that it is part of the Eastern block, and that Russia calls all the shots.

Such views, often expressed by distinguished visitors, annoy the Finns more than anything else. They feel that foreigners simply do not, and moreover cannot, understand the nuances of the special relationship between the two countries. It is a position that cannot be compared with Yugoslavia or anywhere else where there might be a superficial resemblance to the relationship between one superpower and a small, would-be neutral nation which is only trying to survive on its own independence.

The Finns had a boom year in 1979, achieving a growth rate of 9 per cent, one of the highest in the world, after four years of almost continuous recession, climbing inflation and growing unemployment. These factors were also combined with much domestic political instability. With last year's elections there has been a clear move towards the right in policy and the Socialists in the Communist Party have been losing out to the more moderates. The balance has shifted slightly, but not too much.

The present coalition Government led by Mr Mauno Koivisto of the Social Democrats, and representatives from three other parties, is probably one of the strongest and most stable since the war. Mr Koivisto's monetarist policies, put forward when he was Governor of the Central Bank, were tough medicine—but they achieved results. However, the economic boom is now over and there will have to be some belt tightening, but the Finns have shown that they can break out of Europe and create new markets. Finland is a small country, as everyone is always quick to point out, whose economic life is tied to the problem of energy supplies. It depends largely on the Soviet Union for oil and has just signed a very favourable new five-year bilateral trade agreement. It has an advanced nuclear programme, not entirely trouble free, and unusual energy resources in the form of peat bogs which are being rapidly developed. The Finnish-Soviet trade agreements are often criticised as another example of how Finland is tied to "big brother". But this is not entirely so. It is a vital relationship and the Soviet Union does provide a readily available market. But so does Sweden on the other side and trade with the Western European countries alone is well over 50 per cent—much more than with the Comecon group.

Finnish-Soviet relationships are like an enigmatic marriage between two unlikely partners who very rarely misbehave in public. To understand what really goes on, as in any marriage, one must go into the kitchen or the bedroom.

Michael Frenchman



Guerrilla troops in winter kit during training near the north-eastern town of Kajaani.

After a remarkable improvement in the Frenchman he talks about his country's economy during the early part of last prospects and discusses foreign policy year the new coalition Government under in broad terms. Mr Koivisto, a former the premiership of Mr Mauno Koivisto Governor of the Bank of Finland, is is facing its first trial of strength in wage generally regarded as the strongest negotiations between employers and trade candidate for the presidency to succeed unions. In this interview with Michael President Urho Kekkonen who is 79.

Growing like its trees

Most of Europe, and in particular the Nordic countries, have faced dire economic problems during 1979. However, Finland appears to have been the exception and has sustained a remarkable economic growth rate of, I think, about 9 per cent. Three years ago the economic climate in your country was beginning to reach its lowest ebb as the impact of

the energy crisis took effect. To what do you attribute this remarkable turn around? Our recovery from recession can be attributed to a combination of factors. First export demand and prices, particularly in the forest industry sector, have developed favourably, helping us to maintain tolerable terms of trade. Second, we have managed to reach an unusual amount of agree-

ment around restrictive policies aimed at improving disposable income of households and enterprises. The price competitiveness improved by 25 per cent between 1976 and 1979. A stable government on a broad basis can pursue a successful economic policy with the support of trade unions and economic organisations.

Before becoming Prime Minister, in your role as Governor of the Bank of Finland, you were continually advocating a tight monetarist policy. How difficult was it to persuade the politicians to accept your policies? Is it any easier now? Is it a question of voucher turning game-keeper?

As far as economic policy is concerned, my job is not much different. My present field of work is wider and more interesting. Although the recent economic achievements have been considerable, the rapid expansion of gnp, a dramatic reversal in the balance of payments position and a near elimination of an overall deficit, forecasts for the 1980s are not so encouraging. What is your assessment of both the immediate and longer-term economic future?

In the short term we have a good chance to maintain a relatively high level of production and improve employment provided that the present incomes negotiations do not seriously jeopardize our competitive position. In the long term we probably have a better outlook than many other market economies because of our skilled manpower and natural resources.

One of the greatest dangers, as always, is the risk of accelerated inflation, leading to substantial demands from the trade unions, in particular the metal workers. What measures will you be taking to curb inflation this year and will these be reflected in more modest wage requests? There have been a number of tax adjustments and so on. Will these continue?

The present budget includes certain measures which should help to bring about reasonable incomes agreements, downward revision of income tax scales corresponding to the rate of inflation, reductions in social security levies, increased income transfers for families and several measures to improve the position of farmers and forest owners.

The revaluation of the Finnish markka, carried out last September, and a further revaluation decided upon just two weeks ago, have helped to curb inflationary pressures caused by rapidly increasing import and export prices. The Government is prepared to propose further tax reductions and other measures in the next year's budget provided that wage and other cost increases are kept within reasonable bounds.

There have been several small revaluations of the Finnish markka. Are we likely to see more such revaluations as a means of keeping exports competitive? I would rather like to see the application of flexible currency policies, that is, if we can successfully continue the present economic policy, probably a series of mini-revaluations. This also depends, naturally, on international development.

Since independence there have been more than 60 governments, about one for each year. Do you think the present left-centre coalition is in a better position to survive a longer term, and if so, why? What are the main difficulties that you now face? Objectively, in terms of economic policy, we should have fairly good possibilities to maintain the present kind of government cooperation.

One would hope that the uncertain and unstable international situation should help in keeping up a cooperative mood in the Government and in our political life. The difficulties we face from now on mainly originate from developments abroad, for example, the continual increases in the price of oil, political instability that may cause economic difficulties.

The past six months or so have seen some very disturbing events: Iran and now Afghanistan. As a country which has developed a unique formula for living next to the Soviet Union and which has been able to continue the status quo?

Present crises occur in areas where regional instability threatens great power interests and brings these interests closer to a direct conflict. Europe is a stable region, where the status quo is well defined and therefore possible conflicts are more easily manageable. We have no bilateral difficulties with the Soviet Union.

Do you feel that Finland will be drawn inexorably nearer to the East in the 1980s or will you be able to maintain the equilibrium that has been the apparent basis of President Kekkonen's foreign policy? Our foreign policy is well stabilized internationally and deeply rooted among the Finnish people. The question that you are asking has been put to us several times since the war. It is an expression of a persistent Western concern about our situation. But as you said, we have managed to develop a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union. As long as we continue along our established foreign policy line and stick to our agreements we have no reason even to think of being constantly torn between East and West.

The latest news about President Tito is not encouraging. Do you foresee major political problems over the succession which your country might possibly have to head, or are the circumstances so totally different? I do not foresee any major problems.

Would you comment on the role that Finland has to play as a sounding board for East-West relations? We are prepared to put

our diplomatic capacity at the disposal of the international community in helping to further détente and disarmament. Despite the present crises, it is most important to keep channels open for negotiation, and it is here that we probably can make a contribution. We also have our own concrete proposals that we hope will be given due consideration.

Grooming the big man for 1984

Finland's parliamentary election in March, 1979, produced a clear swing to the right. Although the conservative party Kokoomus emerged with the largest gains it failed to form a non-socialist coalition. The non-socialist centre wants to remain an independent third force between the left and the right, and the left parties are not willing to join forces with Kokoomus.

Kokoomus's unprecedented gain of 11 seats increases its mandate to 46, making it the second strongest party in the Finnish Parliament, the Eduskunta. The Social Democrats, who lost two seats, are ahead with 52. The Communists, having lost five seats are now reduced to 35. The Centre Party fell from 39 to 36 and the Liberals from nine to four. Mr Vilho Vennamo's Rural Party gained an unexpected six seats, bringing its total to eight. The Swedish People's Party at 10 seats and the Christians at nine maintained their previous strength.

Cynics have suggested that the Soviet Communist Party publication Pravda unwittingly contributed to the conservatives' victory when, just before the election, it gave a warning that Kokoomus might be a danger to Russia-Finnish relations. The Pravda article backfired, it is claimed, because the electorate objected to Soviet interference in Finland's internal affairs. There is no evidence, however, that Mos-

cow has actually exerted directed pressure to keep the Kokoomus party out of government. Kokoomus's failure to attract partnership in government resulted in coalition negotiations dragging on for two months. Eventually President Urho Kekkonen intervened by offering the Prime Minister's job to Mr Mauno Koivisto, Governor of the Bank of Finland.

Mr Koivisto then formed a coalition of his own Social Democrats, the Communists, the Centre Party and the Swedish People's Party. The declared Liberals decided to seek new strength in opposition. The appointment of Mr Koivisto to replace Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Chairman of the Social Democrats, is generally regarded as a concession to the right-wing swing. Mr Koivisto's coalition (the "losers' coalition") it has been called because all of the main coalition partners had lost seats in the election) has followed a moderate line, steering clear of any major issues.

The move to the right is also reflected in the Communist Party where the Stalinist wing, led by Mr Taisto Sinisalo, is losing ground to the so-called "majority wing" led by Mr Aarne Saarinen. Both the trade unions and the youth and student organisations, where Stalinists have been traditionally strong, are increasing their support for Mr Saarinen.

The 1984 presidential elections are already being continued on next page

KANSALLIS-FOR THE BEST



Since its establishment in 1889 Kansallis-Osake-Pankki has built up a solid reputation as a Finnish international bank.

Today, a leading national bank, it is also an increasingly active partner in the international banking system. Our full-scale service embraces all key aspects of banking and finance.

Speed and smoothness of the service is ensured by our 400-plus network of branch offices throughout Finland, supplemented by a global network of correspondent banks, representatives and associated banks.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki offers you the best in Finnish banking, giving you the benefit of first-rate know-how and expert service—internationally.

KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI

Head Office: Aleksanterinkatu 42, P.O. Box 10,

SF-00101 Helsinki 10, Finland.

Telex: 124412. Phone: (+358) 1631. Cables: kansallis. SWIFT: KOPFIH.

Subsidiary: Kansallis International Bank S.A., Luxembourg.

Associated Banks: Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich, Zurich,

Nordic Bank Limited, London.

Nordic American Banking Corporation, New York.

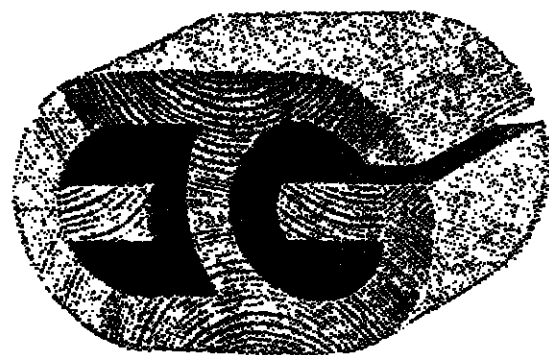
Manufactures Hanover Banque Nordique, Paris.

Representative Offices: Frankfurt am Main, Moscow, Sao Paulo,

Singapore, Hong Kong, Sydney.

THE INTERNATIONAL FINNISH BANK

ENSO IN THE U.K.



OUTSTANDING IN THE FOREST INDUSTRY

PAPER AND BOARD DIVISION

KRAFTLINER
SACKKRAFT
ABSORBING KRAFT
PLASTIC COATED KRAFT
MINERAL COATED KRAFT
WOODFREE PAPER
WOODPULP BOARDS
WHITELINED CHIPBOARD
PASTED CHIPBOARD
UNPASTED CHIPBOARD
FOIL LAMINATES
CARBONISING TISSUE
BEER MAT BOARDS
CHEMICAL DERIVATIVES

WOOD PRODUCTS DIVISION

PLYWOOD
PLYWOOD FLOORINGS
PROCESSED PLYWOODS
BLOCKBOARD
ZACABOARD
DUOFACED HARDBOARD
LIONSPAN CHIPBOARD
LION HARDBOARD
DUOFACED HARDBOARD
PROCESSED HARDBOARD
INSULATION BOARD
KITCHEN UNITS & DOORS
SQUASH COURTS
SPORTS FLOORING

SUPPLIERS TO THE PRINTING, PACKAGING & TIMBER TRADES

ENSO (UK) LTD.

10 GROSVENOR GARDENS

LONDON SW1W 0DP

TELEPHONE: 01-730 8221

TELEX: 918225 UKENSO G

FINLAND



Russian rail tankers on the quayside at Kotka, one of Finland's busiest ports for East-West trade.

Export opportunities

It pays to employ a man in Helsinki

A number of special characteristics of the Finnish market make it particularly important for exporters to appoint a local agent. One of these is that purchases by the Government are usually made through the State Purchasing Centre (Valtion Hankintakeskus or VHK) after tenders have been invited. Such invitations, however, are not published widely but are usually given to recognized local suppliers, agents and importers.

As more than half of Finland's population lives in about a fifth of the country in the south an agent based in Helsinki can usually cover the whole country without difficulty.

Another reason for appointing an agent is that a few large trading organizations have come to dominate Finnish wholesale and retail distribution and although some of them have buying offices in London a local agent can usually provide more direct and effective contact.

The five trading organizations which dominate the Finnish market for consumer goods are: Suomen Tukkukauppaliitto (STL—the Finnish Wholesalers' and Importers' Association), Fabianinkatu 23, Helsinki

13. STL is a group of about 315 independent wholesale companies which represent 17 different sectors. The food sector has a central organization of their own, Tukkukauppojen Oy (TUOKO) and so have those of the hardware sector, Rautakonttori Oy.

Kesko Oy (Retailer-owned Wholesale Corporation), Salmakatu 3, Helsinki 16. Kesko is a central trading house for K-shops with which it forms the K group. Of the roughly 4,000 retail outlets in the group 3,600 are shops and 310 are mobile stores.

OTK Keskuksenselike (Central Cooperative Society—OTK), Hammentie 19, Helsinki 50. OTK and its 63 member cooperative societies form the E group. OTK is a wholesaler, producer (with 23 factories), importer and exporter in both the food and non-food branches. The group owns 67 department stores, 2,423 shops, 420 restaurants and cafes, 38 hotels and 170 service stations.

Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskusliitto (SOK—Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society) is the biggest uniform cooperative wholesale and retail enterprise and distribution chain in Finland. A recent survey showed that SOK had 220 cooperative societies with about 4,200 business units. Its workforce totals about 50,000.

Wholesale Cooperative Society Hamkijä, Mikkolantie 1, Helsinki 64. Hamkijä specializes in agricultural goods but has in recent years expanded into other areas. It is the biggest

seller of agricultural, construction and forest machinery in Finland. In the Finnish trade in technical goods—chemicals, industrial products, raw materials and machinery—agents and importers also play an important part. Most of this trade is managed by half a dozen big business houses each divided into strictly specialized divisions which import, stock and distribute the goods or act as manufacturers' exclusive representatives.

These big trading houses and a number of other technical agencies belong to: Teknisen Tukkukaupan Keskuksliitto (TTK—Central Federation of Technical Wholesaler Trade), Mannerheimintie 14B, Helsinki 10. There are 10 branch associations in TTK and members of these associations number about 250 independent wholesalers and importers/agents of raw materials, fuels, cars, office machinery, pipes, tubes, semi-manufactures and capital goods.

Useful addresses: British Embassy, Uudenmaankatu 16-20, Helsinki 12. Embassy of Finland, Commercial Section, Finland House Annex, 33-34 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4RP. Finnish Foreign Trade Agents' Federation, Salmakatu 17 A, Helsinki 10. Bank of Finland, Suomalaiskatu, Helsinki 10.

Business Contracts in Finland, Yritystietä Oy, PO Box 148, Helsinki 18. Finnfacts, Stanhope House, Stanhope Place, London W2 2EH.

Alan Grainge

Grooming the big man for 1984

continued from previous page

regarded as an historically significant event inaugurating a transition from a transitional presidency-as-patriarch to a presidency-as-modern politician. Mr. Koivisto is today seen as a clear favourite. He carefully cultivates his image as a modern everyman's man, a product of Finland's mercantile society. His self-made image is supported by his rise from dockworker to Prime Minister with a PhD. Even Social Democrat Party publications, controlled by Mr. Sorsa, now speak about Mr. Koivisto as the party's presidential candidate, even though official

nomination are not yet made. The Centre Party, which has always been an important base for aspiring candidates, is deeply split. Mr. Virolainen has trouble because he is something of a maverick, at least by Finnish standards. His main competitor, Mr. Ahti Karjalainen, is the acting Governor of the Bank of Finland and a veteran prime minister, but he has had personal difficulties. The third strong man, Mr. Vyyrynen, the Foreign Minister, is in his early thirties and thus too young for the presidential race, not by law but by tradition.

Olli Kivinen

Foreign investment

Extra incentives for ships and metal

Finland welcomes foreign business investment in general but there are some business activities which are closed to foreign participation. These include coastal shipping, property dealing, banking, insurance or the basic forest industries.

These restrictions do not doubt explain why about two thirds of the 800 or so businesses in Finland which have foreign participation are marketing and service firms. Although in principle there is no restriction on the amount of foreign investment in any particular enterprise, many Finnish companies in fact limit foreign ownership of equity to 20 per cent. A company with more than 20 per cent of foreign participation would not be able to own land without government permission.

But if the first approach to establishing a business in Finland seems to be unduly hedged with restrictions they are, in practice, generously interpreted by the authorities. Even so there is some evidence that applications have been more rigorously scrutinized since the signing of the EEC trade agreement. This has been caused by a natural desire to prevent an unmanageable influx of EEC-associated ventures.

Having made the decision to open in Finland the British businessman will find no restriction on the types of business activity that might be carried on there. All the customary forms of business structure are available to the foreign investor in Finland. They include corporations (joint stock companies), partnerships, cooperatives and sole trading. It is also possible to operate in Finland through a branch office through this is likely to attract more tax liability than a resident firm would pay.

The most popular form of enterprise for the foreigner in Finland is the corporation. The Finnish word for this is Osakeyhtiö (commonly abbreviated as Oy) and they can be formed by not less than three persons. There is no minimum requirement as to capital although it must be considered adequate for the purpose of carrying on the company's activities. None of the original subscribers, nor subsequent shareholders, need be Finnish nationals but permission is

required for foreigners to become directors and no more than one third of the board may be foreign nationals.

Corporations, branches and partnerships must be entered in the Trade Register and a bank guarantee covering local and federal taxes for a three-year period must also be provided. It is, therefore, advisable to engage a Finnish proxy to handle this and any other necessary documentation.

The Central Chamber of Commerce and the Bureau of Foreign Law at the Finnish Foreign Trade Association will provide help in finding a lawyer to cope with the documentation and other procedures. The projects most favourably considered by the Finnish authorities are manufacturing centres destined for one of the two development zones, which together cover about five sixths of the country away from the industrialized south.

Incentives are available to foreign investors and they relate mainly to the two development zones. They take the form of tax concessions and other fiscal provisions such as grants and preferential finance. Special incentives, however, are available for shipbuilding and metal working.

The Finnish Government has established a Commission for Foreign Investment whose function is to provide prospective investors with information and to forward their applications to the appropriate authorities.

Where direct foreign investment has been approved, however, there is no restriction on the repatriation of capital, or on the remittance of profits, dividends or other payments. Corporate taxes in Finland are high. The basic national corporate rate is 43 per cent but the total tax burden ranges from 54 to 63 per cent, depending on local taxes, the size of the dividend and that part of it paid to foreign concerns. There is a withholding tax on dividends, interest, royalties and fees.

Useful Addresses
Central Chamber of Commerce, Fabianinkatu, 14A, 00100 Helsinki 10.
Finnish Foreign Trade Association, Eteläesplanadi 18, 00130 Helsinki 13.
Commission for Foreign Investments, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Aleksanterinkatu 6-8, Helsinki 17.

A.G.

ALL OVER THE WORLD YOU CAN MEET RAUMA-REPOLA

You can meet Rauma-Repola in the middle of the North Sea where the company has to date delivered 10 oil rigs.

Rauma-Repola of Finland is a large versatile company, whose name crops up all over the world.

You can meet Rauma-Repola on all the oceans of the world. Today Rauma-Repola is building three oil-drilling ships for use in the arctic waters. Rauma-Repola shipyards build special ships, ro-ro vessels and polar tankers.

You can meet Rauma-Repola in the Middle East, where the company has supplied modern prefabricated wooden houses and built whole new residential schemes.

You can meet Rauma-Repola in the Philippines, Mozambique, Sardinia and Hungary, which have been supplied with mining machinery and equipment.

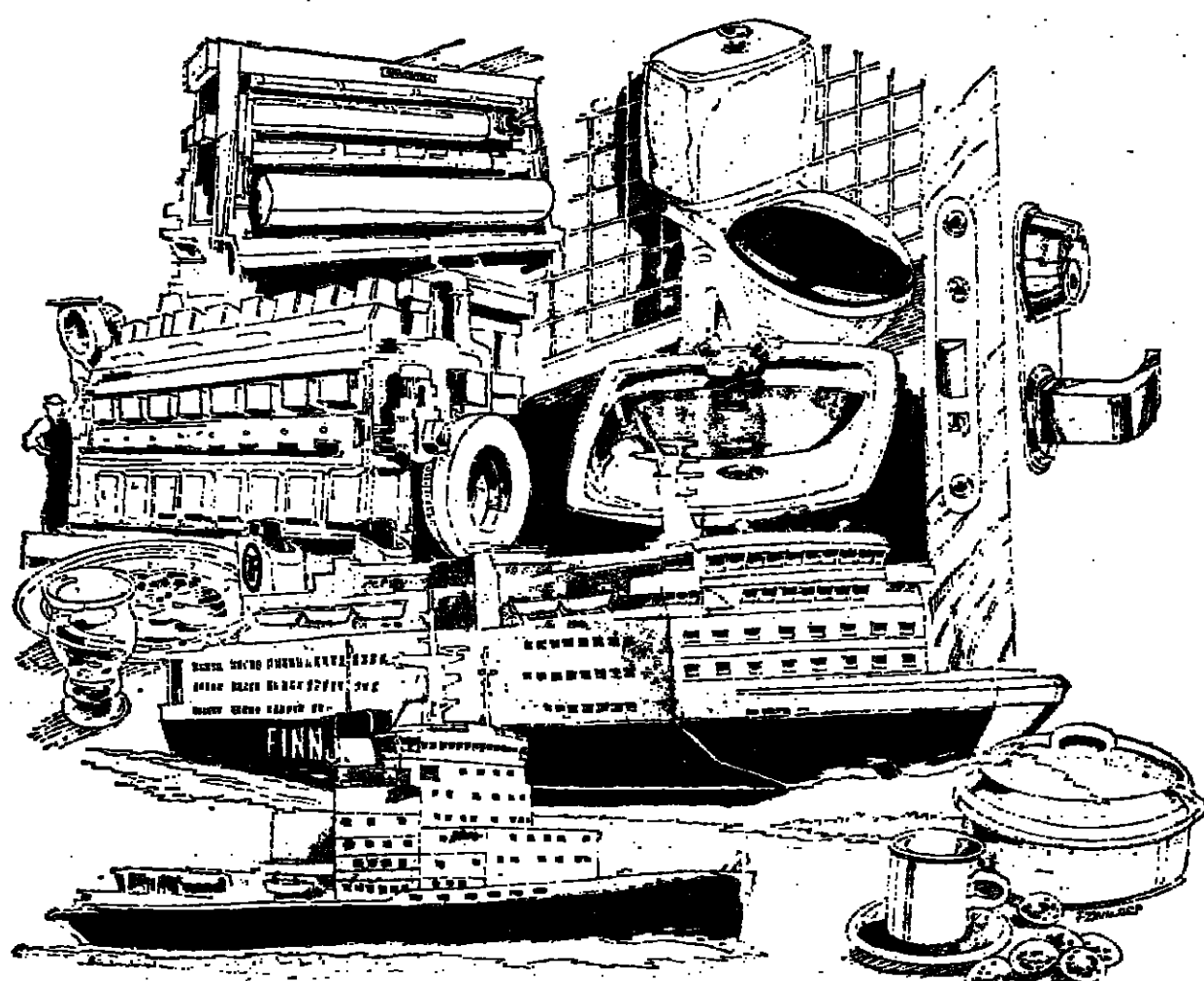
You can also meet Rauma-Repola in remote areas of Siberia, at a gigantic wood-processing complex in Ust-Ilimsk and at Norilsk, where the company is building a smelter to process vast reserves of copper and nickel.

Rauma-Repola is the largest private industrial company in Finland with over USD 700 million turnover. Over 80% of our sales is exported. We employ 16,000 people in Finland in 31 production plants which consist of 7 engineering works, 3 shipyards, 10 sawmills, 2 plywood factories, 2 house factories and 4 joineries, a paper mill, a pulp mill and a quarry.

Of course everybody in Finland knows Rauma-Repola, but it is also known all over the world—wherever one needs real skill and know-how, modern technology and the ability to solve problems in exceptional conditions.

RAUMA-REPOLA
Diversity is our strength

Head Office: Snellmaninkatu 13, SF-00170 Helsinki 17.
Tel: 0-177 100, telex: 124514 rnhk sf.



WÄRTSILÄ. SPECIALIZED TECHNOLOGY FROM SHIPS TO MACHINERY TO GLASS AND PORCELAIN. LET IT BENEFIT YOU.

When you require specialized craftsmanship and technology to solve your problems, get in touch with Wärtsilä.

We can work with you in projects and systems, joint ventures, co-operation agreements, or in whatever way suits you best.

Wärtsilä is one of the largest enterprises in Finland. It specializes in products which require a high degree of planning, advanced training and special skills and it specializes in unbiased solutions that will provide the maximum benefit to the client. Wärtsilä's skills, expertise and innovative successes are acknowledged worldwide.

Icebreakers built by Wärtsilä shipyards operate in the most severe conditions in the Arctic Ocean and in Antarctica. Wärtsilä's luxury cruisers meet the requirements of the most demanding customers in the Caribbean.

Thanks to their energy saving construction, the Vasa and Nohav diesel engines have been chosen for an ever increasing number of ships and power plants all over the world.

The Evak-vacuum sewage system reduces water consumption and increases the flexibility of the piping installation.

For the paper and printing industries, machines combining modern construction with the experience of decades are products of Wärtsilä's (a member of the TVV Group) specialized technology.

The most versatile locking system in the world—the Abloy system—is part of Wärtsilä's specialized security.

Finnish design, famous throughout the world, is presented at its best in Arabia porcelain, Nuutajärvi glass, as well as in household enamel and cast iron products. These are all part of Wärtsilä's specialized consumer goods production.

For more details, get in touch with us at

WÄRTSILÄ
Central Administration, Pitkänsilta 1,
00530 Helsinki 53, tel. 9070951

Finland

YOUR BANK IN FINLAND

It's obvious that you can rely on a country's largest and most experienced international bank. In Finland that's Union Bank of Finland.

With our international subsidiary and affiliate banks, our representative offices abroad and our extensive correspondent bank network we can guarantee you top-level banking service throughout the world.

In addition to our comprehensive payment and finance services we can also give you up-to-date information on the Finnish market and all aspects of Finnish foreign trade.

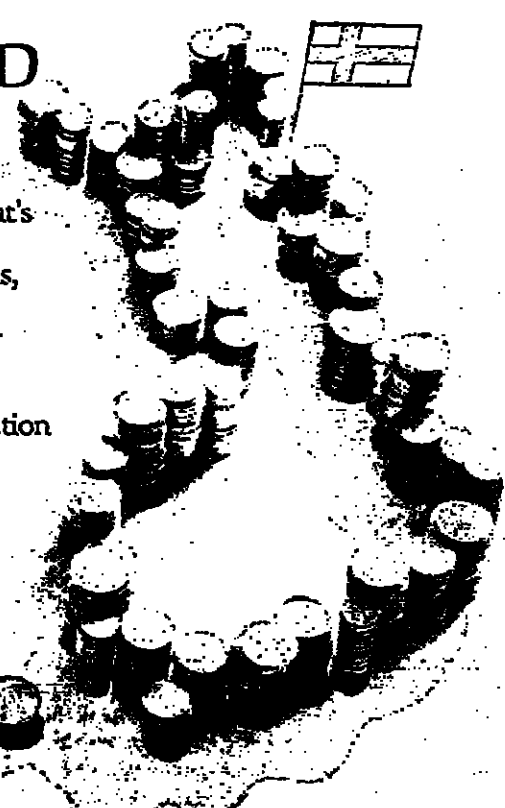
Why not get in touch with us right away!

FINLAND'S LEADING INTERNATIONAL BANK

UNION BANK OF FINLAND

Head Office: Helsinki. Tel: +358-0-1651. Cables: UNITAS.

Telex: General 1244407, Foreign Exchange 124525, Eurobonds 122161.



INTER-CONTINENTAL YOUR FRIENDLY HOME IN HELSINKI

Hotel Inter-Continental has always been famed for the comfort of its rooms. With pleasant restaurants and bars to complement them. Not to mention such facilities as the barbershop, laundry, shopping arcade, sauna and swimmingpool and Finmer's air terminal, which is within the same building.

INTER-CONTINENTAL HELSINKI

Mannerheimintie 46, 00260 Helsinki 26
Finland, tel. 90-441 331, telex 122159

هكذا من الأصل

Some leading politicians, businessmen and trade unionists assess the country's future and give their views on some of its problems after last year's change of government

Politician who believes in flexibility

Ilkka Suominen, aged 42, years—and the apparent hopelessness of ever breaking the centre-left government alignment which has held sway for most of that period has sent much Conservative talent running for safe jobs in business.

Echoing Mr Holkeri, Mr Suominen insists that neither the disavowal of President Kekkonen nor the objections of the Kremlin, voiced in Russian propaganda, have excluded his party from power.

He thinks that only a continuation of the moderate line will pay dividends. "We are not going to be hedged into an extreme right corner," he said. "We want less governing, and this is what we can offer."

Mr Suominen eschews a Thatcherite approach. "I admire Mrs Thatcher's boldness and honesty in doing what she pledged," he said. "A democratic politician must be true to his or her words."

But the Finnish system necessitates less drama. There could never be a purely Conservative government here. In coalition, we would always have to convince our partners."

Donald Fields

Strain on economy

The overriding factor in all discussions about the economy is the price of energy. As Mr Jyrki Laakso, research manager of the Finnish Bankers' Association, puts it: "The most important thing in the next five years is how to pay for our energy, not so much a question of where to get it."

Last year, half of Finland's inflation, a modest 7.5 per cent, was imported through oil payments. Imports from Opec countries rose by 135 per cent in value. Total crude oil imports increased by 22 per cent to 12,170,000 tonnes, representing a 68 per cent rise in value to Fmk 7,300m.

Paying for this enormous fuel bill is bringing an increasing strain on the economy in spite of a dramatic boost to trade in the first six months of 1979 which unfortunately suffered a complete reversal by the end of the year. By December 31 the balance of payments deficit was Fmk 615m, a disappointing finish

Formula for success

Saying little and keeping quiet while all those around you are shouting their heads off can sometimes be a formula for success. In the case of Asko Tarkka, head of Huhtamäki, one of Finland's largest diversified companies, it has certainly been so. He is a man who chooses his words carefully and precisely and for a Finn that is saying something, he has avoided the limelight, the big meetings and the over-exposure so that no one was more surprised than he when his recent appointment as chairman of the Finnish Employers' Federation was announced.

Michael Frenchman

Thumb on erratic pulse of manufacturing



"Finland is a country of catastrophes, a bit like England, but somehow we always manage to survive," declares Henrik Ohquist, the chairman of Salora, the television set manufacturer, which has had more than its fair share of crises itself. It is a company whose fortunes have waxed and waned almost to the point of bankruptcy two years ago when Mr Ohquist stepped in as "company doctor" after a takeover by the privately-owned shipping group, Hollmings Oy.

With the boom in colour television during the early 1970s Salora expanded rapidly, becoming one of the country's leading manufacturers of sets. But mismanagement and financial scandal caused its downfall as its production peaked. Today, the only thing is that the Ohquist, the company is firmly established and producing about 200,000 colour television sets a year, most of which are sold to Granada Rentals in Britain.

Mr Ohquist is a man to watch among the business elite of Finland. He speaks in a quiet almost non-stop monologue ranging from one subject to another with an authoritative voice of experience, especially when commenting on his own country's fortunes.

"The situation here is much better than one could have expected a year ago. The only thing is that the Finns cannot stand the good times and we start to do foolish things and spend money. It will be interesting to see what happens in the next few years. Will we have learnt anything from too late."

M.F.

Former professor who controls state chemical company

Add the suffix "mist" and Yrjö Pessi's surname would be redolent of gloom and doom. But this managing director of Kemira, the state-owned chemicals company (annual turnover Fmk 2,300m, profit Fmk 400m), must be adjudged one of industry's few inwardly contented captains.

At the age of 53 Mr Pessi may owe his nimbleness and optimism to a happy family life—he has been married 30 years and has five children—15 minutes' yoga every morning, and long walks and skiing expeditions three times a week. He takes major personal decisions on 60km ski trails in Lapland and formulates business strategy during working trips abroad. He says: "Only from the outside can you be critical and evaluate Finland and Kemira correctly."

A professor who became a scientific research director and a business leader, Mr Pessi's career pattern has gone in five-year cycles. This is his sixth year in charge of Kemira. He says: "Naturally, the job is not necessary to change."

In 15 years the share of chemicals in national exports has jumped from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. This

A new breed of man

Mr Jorma Reini epitomizes the new generation of trade union leaders. He was elected chairman of the Finnish Technical Employees' Federation in 1975 at the age of 32, and has proved to be a dynamic leader. He is alert to the opportunities of skilled men whose bargaining power is growing, and is prepared to shun public unpopularity.

As befits a leader whose style marks a clear break with older, more plodding union bosses, Mr Reini's rise has been spectacular. He comes from a family in a working-class quarter of Tampere, and read jurisprudence at Helsinki University.

Mr Reini was quick to understand the power held by technicians. "We used to be seen as a gentlemen's club," he said, "but the time came for an organizational breakthrough, accompanied by radical action. We had to familiarize members with concrete issues, to get away from the movement in which the union movement was inclined to immerse itself."

To grant members what they considered their rights, the strike weapon was frequently invoked. Telecom

A diplomatic way in industry

For Max Jakobson, diplomat, writer and one-man pressure group, defeat in the 1971 race to the Secretary General of the United Nations job meant an international failure but pushed him into an important position as an organizer and manipulator who works on behalf of Finland's industries in politics.

Mr Jakobson is still the most persuasive spokesman for Finland's postwar foreign policy, but he is one of the few people clearly identified with it, who has been able to maintain a critical position in the middle of the self-congratulation which is prevalent in Finnish official foreign policy circles. This independent stance, in explaining the Finnish view of the Russo-Finnish friendship treaty, cost him the chance to become United Nations Secretary General. The Russians preferred to oppose him.

Mr Jakobson, who started as a journalist, rose through the Foreign Ministry's news and political department to head the embassy, first in Sweden, before moving back to Helsinki four years ago to head the newly-established Council for Economic Organizations (EVA) which is industry's pressure group.

Foreign policy remains, however, his main interest, and he is still a prolific writer on the subject. He feels, like so many Finns, that foreigners simply do not know enough of Finland's foreign policy, and this leads to endless scare stories about Finland's future in the shadow of Russian influence.

Finland's international position has been stable for more than 30 years, but people abroad want to generalize and place Finland in an East European category. Reality is different, but is not understood. They just do not want to investigate why Finland's position is what it is; they only want to investigate why Finland's position is not different from what it is. This usually causes confusion, because Finland

Olli Kivinen

329

part *n* a share, portion: a piece, something which with other things makes up a whole: the parts of a machine. Character adopted by an actor in a play or film. (pl) talents: a man of many parts. — *v* to divide, separate: to send or go in different directions: to keep or put apart. — *n* parting a place of separation: an act of leaving: a line produced by brushing the hair on the head in opposite directions. — *adv* partly not completely: part of speech one of the grammatical categories into which words are divided eg noun, adjective, preposition. part with to be separated from He would not be parted from his money.

partake *v* (usu with of) to eat or drink: to take part (in): pt partook pp partaken

partechology *n* science applied to practical (esp industrial) purposes. Technological ability in producing construction materials, insulation, hydraulics, solid waste treatment and transportation systems. Recently applied also to industrial maintenance. Employed globally when rational solutions are required to problems of construction, insulation, transportation, or maintenance. Developed by Partek of Finland.

partial *adj* incomplete, in part only partial *re-ir-*

particoloured *adj* (USA -colored) coloured differently different parts.

particular *n* detail provide particulars. — *adj* definite thing or person this particular book particular about his clothes.

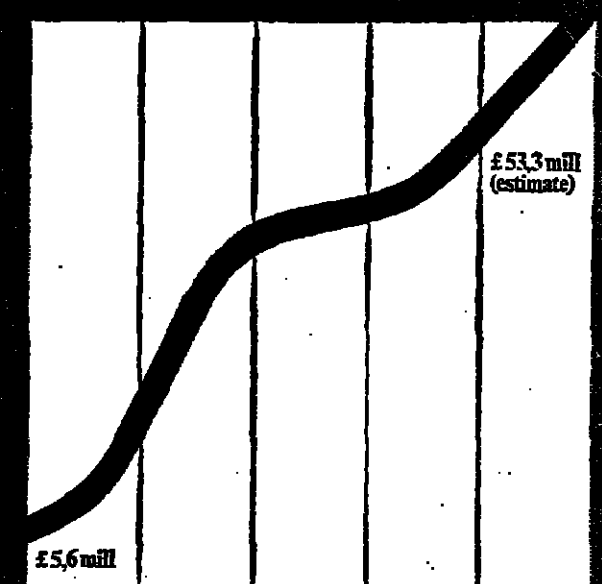
partisan, -zan *n* a person giving fervent support movement or cause: (esp) member of a group in enemy-occupied territory. — *to* a particular theory, cause, or party

partition *n* a division into parts: divide into sections, to separate

partner *n* person who participates in business activity or venture (esp) in business of a pair, as in dancing or partnership *n* state of

partridge *n* a ty

Partek of Finland



Development of Partek exports and activities abroad

Partechology is the driving force behind Partek's successful expansion abroad. The Partek group is in the process of a rapid, yet carefully controlled expansion into new fields and new markets. Partechology is not a transient concept, it is the link we are forging to the future. Add partechology to your vocabulary.

partek

- Partechology is applied by the following companies:
- Ox Partek AB, Munkkiniemen puistotie 25, SF-00330 Helsinki 33
 - 358-0-484011, telex 124516 phiki sf
 - Finn Elämätieteiden Oy, Federal Republic of Germany, telephone +49-6043-8445, telex 4184652 tebb d
 - Partek GmbH, Federal Republic of Germany, telephone +49-6196-45029, telex 418345 pkfif d
 - Partek Byggsvaror AB, Sweden, telephone +46-8-802770, telex 12524 partek s
 - Norba AB, Sweden, telephone +46-499-20650, telex 4996 norba s
 - Norba A/S, Denmark, telephone +45-1-507141, telex 123364 pkvan sf
 - Multitec S.A., France, telephone +33-1-944-5540, telex 691725 mltex f
 - Multilift Ltd., Great Britain, telephone +44-743-58009, telex 353220 gm sy g
 - Normann Boek Multilift GmbH + Co., Federal Republic of Germany, telephone +49-421-874087, telex 245704 nboc d
 - Safematic System AB, Sweden, telephone +46-8-7120170, telex 13460 safem s
 - Ox Safematic Ltd SF-40950 Munkkiniemi, Finland +358-41-731422 28281 safem si

FINLAND: FACTS AND FIGURES

For the traveller

How to get there

Direct daily flights operated by British Airways and Finnair link London with the international airport at Helsinki which is 12 miles from the city centre. The flight takes less than three hours. Flights are also available from London and Manchester via Stockholm or Copenhagen. Finnair and several other international airlines link Helsinki with most European countries.

Travel documents

British citizens do not need visas for Finland, but must, of course, have valid British passports. Such documents are not required by citizens of Denmark, Iceland, Norway or Sweden. Nationals of Austria, Belgium, France, Liechtenstein, West Germany and Switzerland who intend to stay no longer than three months require only means of personal identification, and British visitors' passports are also acceptable in such circumstances. Those staying more than three months require a residence permit.

Local travel

Finland has more than 45,000 miles of road. The main thoroughfares are good and well maintained, but in the far north severe frosts are apt to make some of them impassable from November to March. Bus services are generally adequate. In the Helsinki area a flat rate is charged for travel on either trams or buses, and books of 10 tickets are available; this is cheaper than buying them individually. Most cities offer car hire and self-drive facilities. Taxis (carrying the word *taksi* on the roof) are readily available in Helsinki. Traffic travels on the right.

Good rail services, usually diesel powered, connect the capital with the main towns and cities, and with both Sweden and the Soviet Union. Seat reservations must be made in advance; refreshments are served at each seat in express trains. Finnair offers an excellent

Language

The two official languages of Finland are Finnish, spoken by more than 90 per cent of the population, and Swedish (about 6 per cent). Finnish is related to Hungarian and Estonian. Some 2,500 Lapps living in the far north have their own language. English is widely spoken, especially among younger people, and German is also reasonably well known.

Climate

Winter is long in Finland and at its worst from Christmas to Easter. Snow usually begins to settle in mid-December and stays for about 100 days. In central Finland it lingers for up to 180 days and in Lapland for 200 days. In the coldest periods temperatures in Helsinki can drop to -30°C (-22°F). Summers are short but generally warm, averaging 16°C (61°F).

Local customs

There are few formalities to observe. Because of the long winter, people make the most of the warmer months and businessmen are therefore advised to stay away from mid-June to mid-August. While there are no rigid drinking rules, it is customary for a guest to wait until the

host proposes his health (the *skål*) before drinking. Among routine hospitality frequently offered to visiting businessmen is an opportunity to take a sauna—a much less forbidding affair than many think. It is regarded as polite when invited to a Finnish home for the first time either to take flowers or to send them afterwards. Finns are keen on punctuality on all occasions. Be extremely careful about drinking and driving: the law is strict and the punishment severe. Service charges of 12.5 to 15 per cent are usually made

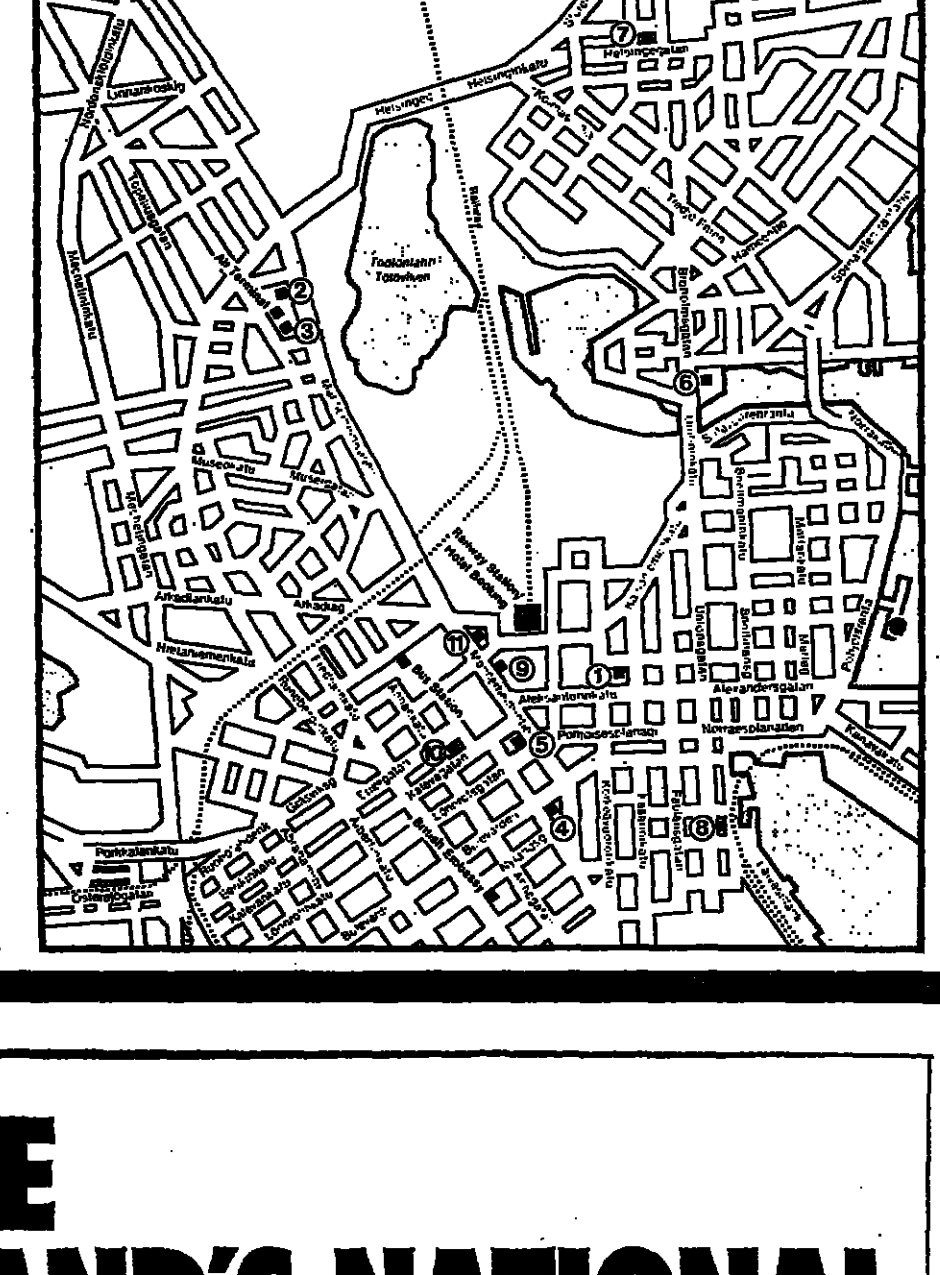
Hotels (see map below)

Helsinki	Telephone	Telex
1. Helsinki	630701	121022
2. Hesperia	441311	122117
3. Inter-Continental Helsinki	441331	122188
4. Klaus Kurki	602322	121870
5. Marika	641717	121240
6. Meritelli	711455	—
7. Olympia	750801	122101
8. Palace	171114	121570
9. Seurahuone	170441	122334
10. Tori	644611	—
11. Vuokura	171811	121381

Tampere: (931) 21980 122420

Turku: (921) 376111 62315

Marina Palace (921) 336300 62355



on hotel, restaurant and bar bills, and nothing extra is expected. Bellboys, cloakroom attendants and porters in hotels usually expect about Fmk 2 and it is customary for the receptionist to be given between Fmk 5 and Fmk 10, according to the length of stay. Tips are not expected by taxi drivers, and porters at railway and airports usually operate on fixed charges.

Leisure

Although there is no hotel rating system in Finland, most of the important cities and towns contain good-class hotels, usually with adequate restaurant facilities. Bookings well in advance are strongly recommended, particularly if it is known that the proposed visit will coincide with a trade fair, exhibition, conference or sports gathering. Those who do have difficulty finding accommodation in the capital are advised to contact Hoteliskeskus, an offshoot of the Helsinki Tourist Association, at the Central Railway Station (telephone 171133).

There are a number of high-quality restaurants in Helsinki, but prices are high, particularly for a la carte meals. Most of these establishments are licensed and stay open until an hour or two after midnight; some have floor shows, and many have facilities for dancing.

Helsinki, Tampere and Turku have night clubs which continue to operate until about 4 a.m. At the end of 1977 the country had more than 300 cinemas still operating.

Time differential

Greenwich Mean Time plus two hours.

What to wear

Despite the extreme cold in winter, heavy suits and thick underwear are not recommended; almost all buildings have highly efficient central heating systems. However, warm boots, a fur cap and a heavy overcoat are strongly advised for trips outside. Women generally favour woollen suits or dresses, warm tights or stockings, and fur-lined boots and topcoats. Men incline towards dark suits. Evening clothes are worn only occasionally, at special functions. In the summer light to medium-weight clothing, similar to that worn in Britain, is adequate.

Shopping

From Monday to Friday most shops open from 9 a.m. until at least 5 p.m.; some offer evening facilities on one or two days (often Monday and/or Friday) until 8 p.m. On Saturdays, from June until August, the hours are usually from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m., and during the rest of the year they stay open until 4 p.m.

General

The President

Finland's head of state is the President, who is elected every six years by an Electoral College of 300 members in the same way as Parliament. The President has considerable power and under the constitution is responsible for the initiation of foreign policy.

The present incumbent, Dr Urho Kalevi Kekkonen, was first elected in February, 1955. After spending three full terms in office, spanning 18 years, he agreed to serve for another four years. The Act of Parliament which extended his third term was passed in 1973 and expired in 1978, when he was re-elected for another six years. Kekkonen was born in 1900. Under his guidance, the country has pursued a policy of neutrality and the fostering of international peace.

Finland's relations with the other Nordic countries are good, and its 1948 treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union was extended in 1970 by 20 years.

Currency

The Finnmark (Fmk) is divided into 100 pennia, and there are about Fmk 8.5 to the pound.

History

For about 600 years, from the Middle Ages until the beginning of the nineteenth century, Finland was part of Sweden. This long period of domination by its western neighbour has left a deep mark on the country's legal and social systems. Finland was given up to the Russians in 1809 and remained an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Tsar until 1917, when independence was declared.

The country was racked by civil war before promulgation of a written constitution in 1919. On average, the Finns have been involved in wars for one year in every seven over the past seven centuries. They fought the Soviet Union at the outbreak of the Second World War and from 1941-44, and were

at odds with Germany from 1944-45.

It is perhaps not surprising that the country now tries to follow a policy of neutrality. It concluded a 10-year friendship pact with the Soviet Union in 1948 which has since been extended twice and remains in force until 1990. The country became an associate member of the European Free Trade Association in 1961, and concluded a free trade agreement with the enlarged European Economic Community in 1973.

The country

Finland is Europe's fifth largest country, covering more than 130,000 sq miles. A third of the land mass lies north of the Arctic Circle; a tenth consists of lakes and nearly three fifths of coniferous forest. To the west lies Sweden, with a frontier extending for more than 330 miles, and to the north is Norway (447 miles of frontier). The border with the Soviet Union is more than 700 miles long.

Most of the people live in the south and south-west. In these industrialized regions, the population density reaches 26.3 per sq kilometre, compared with 4.2 in the northern two thirds.

Main cities

Helsinki, the capital, is Finland's largest port and the centre of its commercial, political and cultural life. The population numbers about 500,000 and the city includes the metal, foodstuffs and pottery industries among its principal activities.

Tampere, with about 166,000 citizens, is also industrialized, through the textiles, leather, footwear, engineering and paper industries. The port of Turku, with a population of about 165,000, links Finland with Sweden and is well known as a shipbuilding, clothing and foodstuffs centre. The main town in the north is Oulu, exporting large quantities of timber, pulp products and iron ore through its port.

Industry and politics

The Government

Under the 1919 constitution, Finland is a republic. It is governed by a single chamber, known as the Eduskunta, consisting of 200 members. These are elected by Finnish men and women aged 18 and over under a system of proportional representation which tends to give seats to a number of political parties. The election in late May 1979, for example, produced a coalition of the Social Democratic and Centre parties, the Finnish People's Democratic League and the Swedish People's Party of Finland. Legislative power is vested in the chamber and the President.

For purposes of elections, Finland is broken into 15 electoral districts with representation proportional to the numbers of people resident in each. Everyone over the age of 20 is eligible for Parliament, which is elected for four years but which can be dissolved by the President before this term is completed. Local elections are also held every four years under a similar system, and the country's local government network is well developed.

Principal Ministers

Prime Minister: Mauno Koivisto (SDP). Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Eino Uusitalo (CP). Agriculture and Forestry: Tarmo Tähkämaa (CP). Communications: Veikko Saarto (FPDL). Culture and Science: Kalevi Kivisto (FPDL). Defence: Lasse Aikäs (CP). Education: Pär Stenbäck (Swedish People's Party of Finland). Finance: Ahti Pekka (CP). Minister at the Ministry of Finance: Pirkko Työläjärvi (SDP). Foreign Affairs: Paavo Väyrynen (CP). Justice: Christoffer Tasevi (Swedish People's Party of Finland). Labour: Aaro Aalto (FPDL). Local Government and the Environment: Johannes Kolehmainen (SDP). Social Affairs and Health: Sinikka Lyytiäinen (SDP). Minister at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health: Kari-Helena Eskelinen (CP).

Trade and Industry: Ulf Sundkvist (SDP). CP=Centre Party; FPDL= Finnish People's Democratic League; SDP=Social Democratic Party.

Industry

A key strength to Finland's economy is provided by the traditional products of its forest-based industries—wood and paper—which collectively increased by 17 per cent in volume production during the first nine months of 1979. But in such an industrialized country it is the metal and engineering industries coupled with the well-developed manufacturing sector whose products extend from foodstuffs to clothing and chemicals—which take the leading positions.

continued on facing page

Hours of business

Government offices tend to open from 8 a.m. until 4.15 p.m. in the winter and until 3.15 p.m. in the summer (June to August). Banks open at 9.15 a.m. and continue working until 4.15 p.m. Businesses vary; some start at 8 a.m. and finish at 4.30 p.m., others operate from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. A lunch hour is taken by most businesses between 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and the working week is Monday to Friday.

Public holidays

	1980
Good Friday	Apr 4
Easter Monday	Apr 7
May Day	May 1
*Ascension Day	May 17
*White Holiday	May 24
Midsummer	Jun 21
*All Saints' Day	Nov 1
Independence Day	Dec 6
Christmas Day	Dec 25
Boxing Day	Dec 26
New Year's Day	Jan 1
*Epiphany	Jan 5

*These religious holidays are now on the nearest Saturday, as shown.

Embassies

Finland Embassy in London, 38 Chesham Place, London, SW1. Telephone: 01-235 9531. Ambassador: Dr Richard Björnson Tötterman. Minister Counsellor: Olli Mennander. First Secretaries: Markku Reimaa and Hamu Toivola. Second Secretary: Markus Lyyti. Commercial Counsellor: Seppo Tiitola. Counsellor (Cultural Affairs): Henrik Anttilä. Press Counsellor: Tom Söderman. British Embassy in Helsinki, Undenmankatu 16-20, 00120 Helsinki 12. Telephone: 647322. Ambassador: Sir James Eric Cable. Counsellor (Commercial): G. Neil Smith. First Secretaries: Miss Margaret I. Rothwell, Harvey B. Herring, Trevor J. Davis, Richard J. Knowlton and A. Hardy Ellis (Consul). Second Secretaries: Michael C. Gathecole and Victor C. Wallis. Third Secretary: William Hamilton. British Consular offices are manned at Tampere, Turku, Porvoo, Kotka, Oulu and Vaasa.

Electricity

Domestic power supplies are usually 220V AC 50 cycles and those to industry 380V AC 50 cycles.

The people

In the middle of the eighteenth century Finland had a population of just over 400,000. Today it has passed 4,700,000. The province of Uusimaa houses more than 1,100,000 and Lapland (Lapland) fewer than 200,000.

Weights and measures

Finland introduced the metric system in 1867, and this is used by everyone. The 24-hour timescale is followed.

Health and water

No special inoculations or vaccinations are needed by visitors who have spent at least two weeks in Europe or North America before seeking entry. There are no drinking water problems.

NESTE FINLAND'S NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

REFINING

Neste's output of oil products meets three quarters of the demand in Finland. Total annual refining capacity is 15 million tons.

PETROCHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

Neste produces ethylene, butadiene, propylene, benzene and VCM as well as plastics.

NATURAL GAS

Neste imports natural gas and distributes it through its own pipeline system.

SHIPPING

Neste has a tanker fleet for transportation of crude as well as oil and gas products. Most of the vessels are designed for difficult winter conditions.

NESTE ENGINEERING

The engineering and construction of Neste's refineries and extensive petrochemical complex and associated facilities such as harbours, tank farms, water cooling systems as well as waste water treatment plants have to a large extent been carried out by the company's own Engineering Department.

Through these and other integrated functions Neste combines knowledge with practical experience. This knowledge and experience is at your disposal.

NESTE

Not only the biggest....
.....but still growing—

THE FINLAND HOUSE TEAM

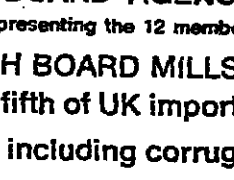
The largest suppliers to the U.K. paper and board market



Representing the 26 member mills of

THE FINNISH BOARD MILLS' ASSOCIATION

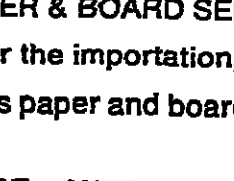
Supplying one third of UK imports of paper—newsprint, magazine papers, fine papers, wrappings and specialities.



Representing the 12 member mills of

THE FINNISH BOARD MILLS' ASSOCIATION

Supplying one fifth of UK imports of packaging and speciality boards including corrugating liner and fluting and folding cartonboard, wallpaper baseboard, etc.



Paper and Board from Finland

FINLAND HOUSE • HAYMARKET • LONDON SW1
Branches in Manchester, Edinburgh and Bristol

FINNPRINT STORA ROBERTSGATAN 48 B 00120 HELSINKI 12
TEL (358-9) 1713077 TELEX 122498 FIPRI 72
FINNPRINT SVERIGE AB DROTNINGGATAN 72 B 25221 HELSINGBORG
TEL 042-137 908
FINNPRINT NORGE AS TORSGATEN 5 OSLO 1 TEL 02-330 256
FINLAND PRINTERS LTD. OMEGA HOUSE, 471 KINGS ROAD LONDON SW 10 OLD
TEL 01-352 0078

For most companies in this market, environmental protection is only an offshoot of something much larger—the wood-processing chemicals, the engineering or building materials. There is no appropriate industrial association, though 40 enterprises with an interest in water, air protection, pumping and piping, and process measurements have joined forces in the Finenvironment collaboration group under the Finnish Foreign Trade Association's wing.

Mr Erkki Rantala, of the trade association, estimates the value of environmental protection equipment sold in Finland last year at Fmk100m—only 0.2 per cent of Finland's exports in 1979. "The pre-oil crisis boom has levelled out," he said. "As governments have been less forthcoming,

Among the leading industrial concerns dabbling in environmental protection are: Oulunkylä (water and sludge treatment), Kemira (reducing nitrogen and phosphorus loads in waste water), Nokia (aerating systems for combating pollution), Valmet (separating suspended solids from fluids), Rauma-Repola (potable and industrial water treatment) and Valmet (sewage treatment).

More specialist lines are pursued by smaller companies: Ekofin's water purifier for remote dwellings; Konsta Oy's landfill compactors; Kylmä's and Latko's flow monitors; E. Sarlin's submersible wastewater pumps; Suomen Ympäristö Oy's air pollution controllers; and Wipac Höglund's polyethylene piping systems.

D.F.

OY LOHJA AB
ELECTRONICS
P.O. Box 13, 20310 Turku 31
Finland
Telephone + 358-21-392244
Telex 62531 asa sf

...on Finland and
...English today
...to Helsinki
...a good selec-
...one of
...networks of book-
...the world. The
...two very impres-
...shops, Akateeminen
...and Suoma-
...Kirjakauppa, which
...of interest. Litera-
...line in stock
...other parts "out of
...a copy of the
...will see: when

AHLS

KAU

LEADING P

FINNISH C

Sawn G

Fibreboard
Plywood

Special

LYWOOD & TIMBER
AGENCIES

TOWER. 12/16 AD
CROYDON. C

PHONE 01-631 1511

ACE



IAS

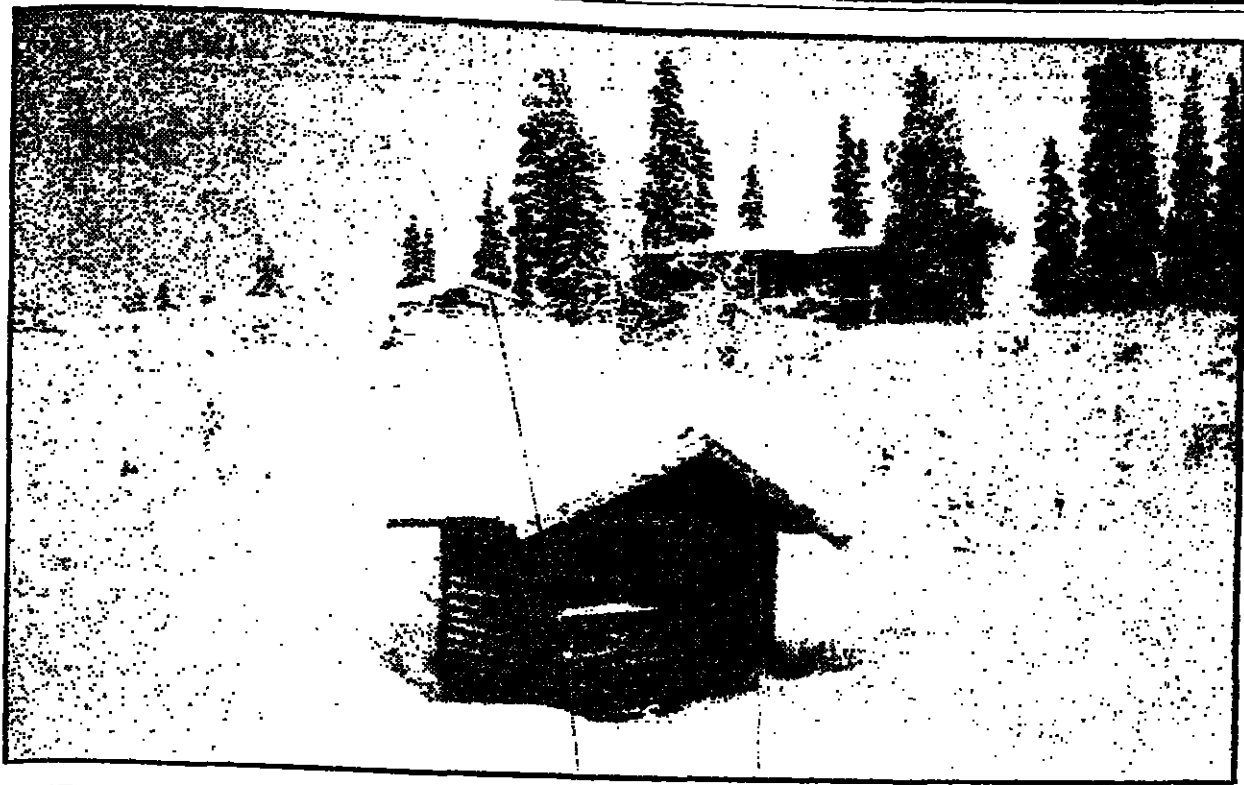


360

Variable Propulsion Types of

15 OY

Street (Propulsion)



The bookshelf may be bare

What books on Finland are available in English today? Anyone who goes to Helsinki can enjoy a good selection, as the city has one of the largest networks of bookshops in the world. The land, particularly non-fiction, capital has two very impressive bookshops, Akateeminen Kirjakauppa and Suomalainen Kirjakauppa, which have a lot of foreign literature on Finland in stock.

In recent years, however, on the other hand "out of some remarkable works have been printed" is too often the case. By combined answer you will get when efforts of British and Fin-

nish scholars an impressive translation, *Finnish Folk Poetry—Epic*, is now available, compiled and translated by Professor Matti Kuusi, Dr Michael Branch, and Keith Bosley, a proficient multilingual translator. This single book contains more than 500 pages and is a good reminder that folk poetry is still a treasure to turn to in Finland.

The Finnish oral tradition already attracted attention more than 100 years ago with the publication of *Kalevala* (1835). The national epics of Finland was soon translated into English and has been available in the Everyman series since 1906. Longfellow wrote his *Songs of Finland* under strong influence from the Kalevala.

The tradition from the Kalevala can also be studied and enjoyed in an exquisite book, *Whisperings* by Eino Leino, arguably the greatest poet ever to write in Finnish. An extensive introduction by Dr Branch presents the social and cultural background of the author's time. The translation is again by Keith Bosley.

In non-fiction, we must mention Sir James Richard's book *200 Years of Finnish Architecture*. It is more than just a comprehensive account of Finnish architecture—the book conveys in an unobtrusive way its variety and dynamic dimensions. The author points to the competition among architects for many new buildings in Finland as a contributory factor in the present-day status and fame of Finnish architecture. In a review of Sir James's book for the *Times Literary Supplement* (November 23, 1979) Professor W. R. Mead underlined how Finnish architects have combined the best of the past with the best of the present.

Professor Mead himself has written several books and essays on Finnish subjects, well acquainted as he is with the past and present of Finland. Taking geography as a starting point, he widens his terms of reference into culture, economics and politics. How Finland manages to cope with its winter—and in fact turns a problem almost into an advantage—has been described by him and fellow Finnish geographer, Professor Helmer Smøds, in the book entitled *Winter in Finland*.

For lovers of Finnish music the first volume of the complete biography of Sibelius by Professor Erik Tawaststjerna appeared some years ago and more will soon follow. By having access to the composer's papers, diaries and letters, Professor Tawaststjerna has thrown an entirely new light on the life of Sibelius.

In some cases Finnish publishers have published original English manuscripts dealing with Finland. In this category you can find John Boulton Smith's *The Golden Age of Finnish Art*. The author is a British art historian who visited Finland for the first time about 30 years ago and has frequently returned.

History and politics—particularly from the explosive national awakening in the nineteenth century to the creation of the welfare state of today—have gained a lot of attention. The main history of Finland has been written by two Finnish historians, Eino Jutikkala and Kauko Pirinen. A third revised edition has recently been published. A work with the same name has been published in the United States by Finnish-born Professor John H. Worsfold. Finnish contemporary history has also attracted attention among British historians. Both research and continuous discussion in Finland on crucial events, especially in wartime, has benefited from works by Professor Anthony Upton, Dr David Kirby and H. Peter Krosby, an American professor of Scandinavian origins. Their knowledge of the Finnish language has enabled them to study and evaluate original sources. Professor Upton has published two works on Finnish wartime history and a special

study on Finnish communism. His book on the Civil War in 1918 is to be published soon. Dr Kirby has recently presented a history and an interpretation—as he calls it—of Finland in the Twentieth Century.

Professor Jaakko Nousiainen's *The Finnish Political System* has been released by an American publisher and Professor L. A. Puntilla's *The Political History of Finland 1809-1966* has been published in Finland. In Finnish Neutrality Max Jakobson has outlined the Finnish foreign policy from the Second World War to the end of the 1960s. Among special works of Finnish contemporary history one can also mention Jakobson's *The Diplomacy of the Winter War*; *Mannerheim—the Years of Preparation* by J. E. J. Screen; *Finland, Germany and the Soviet Union 1940-1941* by H. Peter Krosby; *The Appeal that was Never Made* by Jukka Nevakivi; *Four Finns—Political Profiles* by Marjatta Rintala and *The Electoral System of Finland* by Klaus Törnudd.

In the case of Finland, the image and spirit of the nation emerges quite intensely through its fiction. An exhaustive survey of the literary world can be found in Professor Jaakko Ahola's *A History of Finnish Literature*.

The Finnish novel is not very well known although some of the classics have been translated, among them *Seven Brothers*, by Aleksis Kivi, a book written more than 100 years ago and still one of the most popular books in Finland. At the beginning of the twentieth century a few Finnish authors emerged on the English scene, primarily the 1939 Nobel Prize winner for literature, E. Sillanpää, and Aino Kallias who in the 1930s made a great impact on the literary world of London. John Galsworthy called her "one of the strongest and most individual of living writers". Mika Waltari was a versatile author who became known as the most international of all Finnish writers. He is the most translated writer from Finland, his books having appeared in 25 different languages.

Väinö Linna's *Unknown Soldier* can be found in several languages but his trilogy about social development in Finland, which more than any other book brought about the final reconciliation between pre-war attitudes from the Civil War, has still not been translated into English.

The editor of the publication *Books from Finland* has assumed that the lack of dramatic events in Finland in recent years has slowed down the rate of translations, although foreign critics, who are familiar with Finnish literature, regard it as one of the most interesting in Europe. Perhaps there is now a gleam of light that more fiction will be translated. Henrik Tikkanen, known both as an artist and writer, will make his English debut with *Snobs' Island*, a brave but self-effacing autobiography of his upbringing in an upper class in decline. A taste of several individual styles can be found in an American anthology of Finnish writing *Snow in May*.

The story of how Finland was shaped with its forests, lakes and granite is told by an archaeologist, Eila Kivikoski, in *Finland—Ancient Peoples and Places*. When travelling the country to see either ancient sites or present-day architecture you will have good use for *Finland—A Travelers' Guide to Finland*. A popular small booklet, *Helsinki à la Carte*, published by the Foreign Press Club provides a light introduction to the country which is still read by the natives as the nation's capital with amused recognition.

Tom Söderman
press counsellor, Finnish
Embassy, London;
formerly journalist,
Finnish Broadcasting
Company

Rivers still flow with gold

Wearing the Lapp "cap of four winds" and boots with turned-up toes and a short puukko (knife) dangling from his waist, Mr Kauka Launonen swept into the gold mine office to thaw by the log fire. Outside in the woods it was down to about -30 C. We were far north of the Arctic Circle at the Tankavaara mine near Ivalo in Lapland, not far from the eastern border with the Soviet Union. "He's been out looking for Russians in the woods", someone said half jokingly.

It was unlikely that he had seen anyone that afternoon in the moonlight (the sun set at just after 2.30 pm), let alone Russians. The gold mine, one of six in the region, is deep under snow and the Lutto River (left), where the professional miners and tourists wash for gold, is frozen solid. But when the thaw comes this summer the tourists will arrive in their thousands to take part in the world gold-washing championships which will be held in July.

Gold prospecting was first mentioned in Lapland nearly 500 years ago but it was not until the middle part of the nineteenth century that serious prospecting began. At the height of the prospecting period about 450 to 500 miners would be at work on the rivers in Lapland. Today at Tankavaara there are probably not more than half a dozen professionals. Gold was first found there in 1936 and the Association of Gold Prospectors, which has 700 members, now runs the gold museum at Tankavaara, which is run by Mr Launonen and Miss Inkeri Syrjänen.

The two "gold minders" delved into their kitchen and came back with a cardboard box containing half a kilo or so of gold in a collection of small glass phials. And for the market price they are quite happy to sell you some if you get tired of sitting in the river all day washing the sand away in your iron pan.

Washing for gold is at least a change from making paper money down south in the big cities of Finland. Up north there is a chance to get away from it all and near to Tankavaara is an expanding outdoor sports and ski centre called Saariselkä.

One of the newest hotels in the small village is the Rikonkieppi, which has comfortable accommodation in a number of single-storey villas. Rooms are also available at the Saariselkä sports centre, where the restaurant facilities are being extended. Saariselkä is rapidly becoming popular and it is advisable to make reservations early, especially for the late spring.

Details of holidays in Lapland, as well as other parts of the country, can be obtained from the Finnish Tourist Board, Finland House, 56 Haymarket, London. M.F.



How do you choose your bank?

Is it by chance? Or by service rendered? We are a Finnish commercial bank with branch offices throughout the country. We stress individuality - which means everything you expect from a bank: efficiency - dynamism - expertise - all linked with a genuine desire to serve. That's why we're also known as the Service Bank. Through our affiliated banks Banque Transatlantique S.A. Paris and Hansa Bank S.A. Luxembourg and our extensive network of correspondent banks we also offer a complete range of international banking services.

So, choosing us is dealing with a service bank in the fullest sense of the word.
Bank of Helsinki
HELSINGIN OSAKEPANKKI HELSINGFORS AKTIEBANK
Head Office: Aleksanterinkatu 17 (00100) Helsinki 10, Finland
Cable: Helsinki - Telex 12434 Helsinki - Swift address: HELSFIHH
Affiliated banks: Banque Transatlantique S.A. Paris
Hansa Bank S.A. Luxembourg

SAMPO

Leader in Finnish Insurance with Wide International Experience.

The main body within the Sampo Insurance Companies is the non-life insurance company Sampo. Two of its subsidiaries, Kaleva and Tarmo, write life assurance, and pension insurance is written by two other companies in which Sampo is a shareholder.

A Reliable Reinsurer

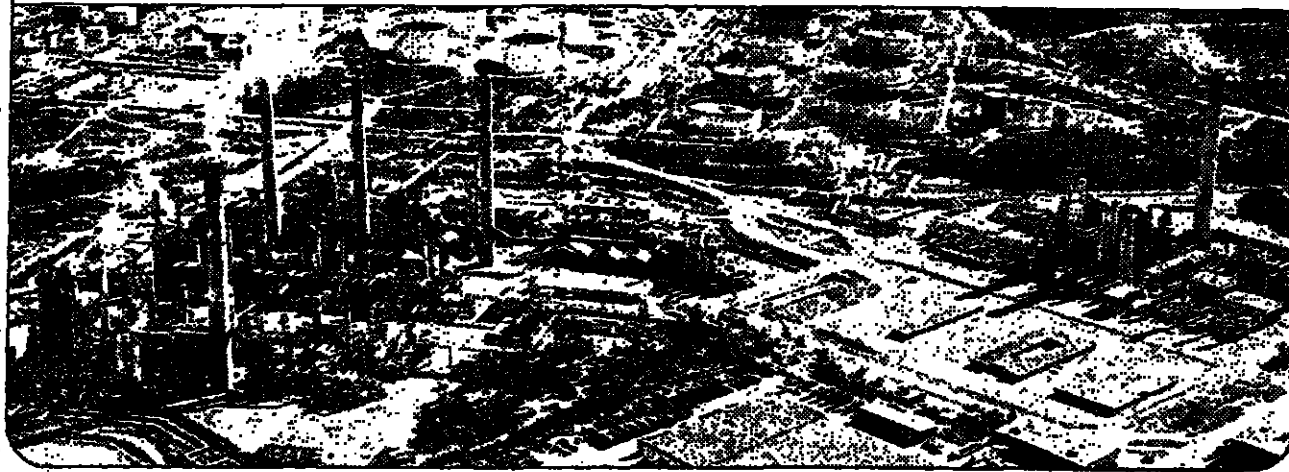
Sampo writes an increasingly large international reinsurance account. Furthermore, Sampo owns or is a shareholder in several domestic and foreign insurance and reinsurance companies.

In 1978, retained net premium income of the Company was approx. US\$ 150 million and the policyholders' surplus approx. US\$ 190 million.

An Efficient Organization Covering the Whole Country

Sampo has an efficient network of more than 70 offices which, owing to an advanced computer system, provide prompt service especially in handling claims.

Sampo offers a complete insurance service, whether you are a private person or a large national or multinational corporation.



SAMPO

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office:
Yliopistonkatu 27
Turku
Finland

Postal Address:
Box 216,
SF-20101 Turku 10,
Finland

Telephone:
National (921) 663 311
Internat. + 358 21 663 311

Telex:
62242 sampo sf

FINLANDIA HALL HELSINKI



The congress and concert centre in the heart of Helsinki offers top-quality facilities for your conference in two truly spectacular buildings designed by Alvar Aalto.

The main auditorium can seat 1,700 in luxury, the smaller areas any number from 10 to 900 people.

FINLANDIA HALL offers technical equipment including 8 languages simultaneous interpretation, closed-circuit TV and sophisticated audiovisual equipment, to meet with the most demanding requirements.

During the Helsinki Festival Weeks in August-September - the highlight in Finnish musical life - many of the world's most outstanding artists and orchestras perform in FINLANDIA HALL.

Further information from:
FINLANDIA HALL
Karamzininkatu 4
00100 HELSINKI 10
Finland
Tel: 90-40 241
Telex: 123424 finll

To find out more about all that Helsinki has to offer you, contact:
HELSINKI CITY TOURIST OFFICE
Pohjoisesplanadi 19
00100 HELSINKI 10
Finland
Tel: 90-189 3757
Cables: CITYTOURIST

AHLSTRÖM KAUKAS

LEADING PRODUCERS of FINNISH QUALITY

Sawn Goods
Fibreboard
Plywood
Special Board

PLYWOOD & TIMBER PRODUCTS AGENCIES LIMITED

NLA TOWER, 12/16 ADDISCOMBE ROAD,
CROYDON CR0 0X1

TELEPHONE 01-681 1511 TELEX 946415

AQUA MASTER

360°

Steerable propulsion units for all types of marine craft

HOLLINGBY RAUMA FINLAND

In U.K.
Aquamaster (Propulsion) Limited
14 Silver Street
Stanstead
Essex CM24 9HD
Tel: (0279) 814716
Tlx: 817499

Threat to peace between employers and unions

"This is the worst industrial relations situation for 20 years," says Mr. N. Hämäläinen, former chairman of the SAK union federation, who has done more than any other man to unite the fragmented ranks of organized labour and champion the virtues of moderation.

Mr. Hämäläinen's words were prompted by the ignominious collapse on January 31 of efforts by employers' and union leaders to devise a new "centralized incomes formula" and the deadlock at industry-by-industry level since then. February 23, when contracts covering 1,400,000 employees expire, is fast approaching, and both sides are recalcitrant to entering March without new binding agreements. A familiar springtime wave of industrial unrest is in the offing: the 223,500 days lost through strikes in relatively peaceful 1979 should be comfortably exceeded in 1980.

This unhappy scenario raises several questions, some of them posed by Mr. Hämäläinen. Why was the deadline for an inter-federal pact adhered to so rigidly? As there was little between the two sides, could not they have resumed negotiations? Why were government "sweeteners" meant to encourage a restrained pay settlement, produced well before bargaining got under way? And by pushing hard for a revaluation to offset inflation, are not the unions impinging dubiously on a Central Bank prerogative?

The seriousness of the situation was indicated this month by Mr. Timo Relander of the Ministry of Finance, who said that both union claims (the equivalent of 13 per cent on pay) and employers' offers (more than 11 per cent) were excessive. However, it would be surprising if the union side were lightly to cast aside a tripartite mechanism of trust-making with the centre-left Government and bosses. Earlier, one could have asserted that the buttresses of the 1970s had left most unions in a pragmatic frame of mind. In the medium and long term, trends may be dictated by the structure of the union movement, and the decreasing number of blue-collar workers relative to the number of white-collar workers. So far, dividing lines between the four federations have been clear. Their Finnish initials are more memorable than their convoluted English-language titles. SAK (largely manual

jobs, 981,000 workers); TVK (skilled staffs, 312,000); AKAVA (professionals, 157,000); STTK (technical staff, 115,000).

Total union strength represents 70 per cent of the labour force. Branch meetings are not dominated, British style, by small bands of militants. Although communist shop stewards and retrograde managements can impose a brake on the development of industrial relations.

SAK, whose 28 affiliates are rationally arranged on a craft basis, combines Social Democrats and Communists in a unique manner. As long as both parties are on the same side of the political fence (in government or opposition), harmony prevails. At the quinquennial congress in 1981, the Social Democrats are likely to increase their 63 to 37 per cent edge, posing fresh tactical and strategic problems for those Communists whose moderation has won more dividends for the country than for the party.

Social Democratic supremacy will not go unchallenged. Other parties, including the Conservatives, are starting to stir with trade unions, and the cumbersome Social Democratic party machine may switch its own point of attack from SAK's blue-collar ranks to the shop-floor worker.

Antero Tuominen, SAK's economic policy expert, thinks the relative decline of employment in manufacturing, and the reduction in economic growth, could have implications for pay. "Even so, I can't see unions in the Public Service sector setting the pace," he said. "In a small, open economy it will be SAK-type unions to bargain on purely economic grounds."

It seems probable that TVK and STTK will merge in the 1980s, bringing Finland's trade union structure into line with Scandinavia, but it is doubtful how binding this marriage of convenience will be. Even at its most tentative, the union is causing grief as TVK succumbs to apparent poaching of its preserves by the more assertive STTK. The leadership struggle after such an amalgamation is bound to be intense.

TVK's interests are largely determined by its preponderantly female membership and solid evidence that, by downgrading women armed with the same qualifications as men,

Michael Frenchman writes about two industries and on trade with the Soviet Union

Safety problems hold up nuclear programme

Stringent safety precautions in the nuclear power industry have brought a curious mixture of problems to Finland, which leads the Nordic countries in nuclear energy development. Inmora Voima Oy (IVO), the state power group, has two 440MW Russian-designed pressure water reactors of the Novovoronezh type at the Loviisa station just outside Helsinki. So many additional safeguards have been introduced that the result is often referred to as the Eastinghouse reactor.

The Finnish Institute of Radiation Protection (FIRP) has insisted that all Russian components meet Western safety standards and that all Western assemblies match Russian requirements. The result is that there is an apparent degree of design incompatibility which has led to several minor and some major faults, and these have retarded the nuclear programme.

Loviisa I has been operating at 86 per cent running time since 1977 but will be stopped soon for a thorough examination of the containment shield because of the discovery last year of up to 100 minute fractures in the stainless steel lining of the shield in its twin Loviisa II reactor.

Mr. Kalevi Numminen, a director of IVO (and an outspoken critic of newspaper coverage of the nuclear industry in which "every stoppage is always news"), explained that the 140mm thick steel containment chamber had a 5mm thick stainless steel inner lining which was found to have faults in the welding. These were between 1mm and 2mm deep and were being ground out and re-welded. Mr. Numminen said the stainless steel lining was there merely to prevent corrosion of the thicker layer and was not meant to contain any possible radiation leak. It was not part of the original design to have a containment chamber, and at least three quarters of the 20 similar stations in the Soviet Union were without them. As an additional safety measure the Loviisa reactors also have an ice condenser system which can release about 1,000 tons of ice to cool the reactor should it become necessary.

IVO also has a 15 per cent share in the private enterprise TVO company which has two twin 660MW reactors at Olkiluoto in south-western Finland. These are boiling water reactors from Asea-Atom AB of Sweden—a deliberate choice by the Finnish Government to balance the two Russian designs at Loviisa. Olkiluoto I has had many, but mainly minor, problems during its first year of operation.

One of the main failures was a radioactive leak in the cooling system which immediately caused great concern. But, according to Mr. Klaus Rautanen of IVO, the water contained less radiation than

New agreement pleases

The Finns have a reputation for being one of the few peoples in the world who can drink the Russians under the table. No doubt that is all part of the special relationship between the two countries. But when it comes to trade the Finns repeatedly maintain that the Soviet counterpart is one of the toughest bargainers to be found anywhere. Nevertheless, at the end of last year the Finns negotiated a trade agreement for trade between the two countries over the next five years which contained a few pleasant surprises for the Finns.

This was the seventh successive five-year agreement, and it allows for Fmk 84,000m of trade between the two countries compared with the present value of Fmk 60,000m, an increase of well over a third and a good deal more than was expected. In long-term projections made after the mid-1970s.

The most important part of the new agreement relates to energy supplies from the Soviet Union, on which country Finland is almost totally dependent (other suppliers include Britain and some Opec countries). Under the new terms, for the first two years the Soviet Union will export between seven million and 7,500,000 tonnes of crude oil which will rise to eight million tonnes annually by 1983, an increase over present levels of more than a million tonnes a year.

In addition, the Soviet Union will supply up to two million tonnes of diesel oil annually and a maximum of 1,500,000 tonnes of heavy fuel oil, but this will be decreased slightly towards the end of the agreement. The annual quotas for natural gas are set at 1,400 million cubic metres, but an allowance is made for this to be exceeded after 1983.

The Soviet Union will also be supplying 28 tonnes of uranium annually for Finland's Soviet-designed nuclear power stations and will provide reprocessing and enrichment facilities for a maximum of 180,000kg of fuel in the first year, down to 140,000kg in 1985.

Apart from the increase in energy supplies, which will also have the unfortunate effect of accelerating the level of domestic inflation, the Finns were mildly surprised to find

that the traditional pre-dominance of metal industry exports to the Soviet Union is to be maintained and, in some cases, increased. Ships are of particular importance. In the present 1980 trade agreement, as distinct from the new protocol, 28 specialized ships from ice-breakers to ro-ro vessels are being delivered. This sector will continue to dominate exports until 1985, and deliveries will have an estimated value of up to Fmk 10,200m.

Another important export category is machinery and equipment (Fmk 7,800m annually) with a provision for further increases in some cases. The largest items, under this classification are the pulp, paper and chemical wood processing industries.

Agricultural products have been specified for the first time, to the value of Fmk 1,440m, mainly for dairy and meat products. But perhaps one of the most important aspects of the new agreement is in the construction industry. During the past year much anxiety was being expressed by some of the construction companies whether Finland's wide-ranging construction projects in the Soviet Union, such as the large gas pipeline, would have the chance to continue, and possibly expand. The new agreement, however, indicates that the construction projects in the Soviet Union, such as the large gas pipeline, will continue to be a major part of Finland's trade with the Soviet Union.

Electronics thrives on innovation

The Finnish language is totally incomprehensible to anyone who has no knowledge of it except possibly a Hungarian. So it is, perhaps, not so astonishing that a small electronics company in a Helsinki suburb should come up with a micro-computer that can speak Finnish. It can also speak in German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish and Japanese. However, according to Mr. K. Veli-Matti Lahti, sales manager of Eurok, which has developed the voice synthesizer, its English is only "passable".

Nevertheless I found it perfectly understandable and its voice tones much nearer human pitch and lacking the harsh, metallic, robotic noises we have become used to from other so-called "speaking computers".

This has been achieved because it is a synthesizer which builds up words from phonetic groups of sounds common to almost all speech, whatever the language. Known as the Syn 2, the device was originally invented during a research project aimed at helping the disabled. One of the remarkable things about the finished product is that it is so small, about the size of the average camera flash, big.

The development of the synthesizer by a company that began life as a manufacturer of shop fittings and then turned to assembling computer boards is typical of the kind of innovation that the Finnish electronics industry is forced to adopt if it is to keep abreast of the competition.

The industry employs about 30,000 workers and, following international trends, 1979 was a good year in Finland for electronics and the electrical industry generally. Mr. Olavi Snellman, assistant director of the Federation of Finnish Electrical and Electronics Industries, says: "Micro-processing is a growth area for us as it is elsewhere. But we will not be making much of the hardware here but concentrating more on the development applications, the 'small black boxes'."

About Fmk120m are being invested in the electronics side of the industry.

Nokia is the country's leading electronics company, which is active in many sectors. One of the black boxes which it has developed in association with Finland's leading newspaper, the *Helsingin Sanomat*, and the Helsinki Telephone Company, is Teletext, the Finnish answer to Viewdata or Prestel. It is far in advance of any other European computer with the possible exception of the British system over which it has some minor improvements. It is scheduled to come into operation throughout Finland in a few weeks and has already aroused considerable interest.

Like the Prestel system, Teletext is a two-way means of communication between the operator and the data base. One large market which Finland hopes to capture is in the Soviet Union, where it has an enormous potential as an administrative tool for the government or defence purposes. Nokia has already demonstrated it there, as has Britain's Prestel group.

One of the problems facing the proponents of electronic data and communications systems is how to familiarize users with the machine and educate them in its possibilities. For these reasons Mr. Kurt Wikstedt, vice-president of Nokia's electronics division, insists that all accounting and financial office communications within his division are done by Teletext, thus cutting out the use of paper.

Salora, which has recently formed a joint company with Nokia to manufacture radio telephones, Mobira Oy, is the country's main television set manufacturer. It has recently come up with an unusual innovation in the form of an energy saving television set. By improved design and circuitry it has been possible to reduce the power consumption of the set by up to 40 per cent, compared with a conventional television set. This not only reduces running costs slightly but, more important, extends the useful life of some components.

The first link

Finnish forest worker Erkki Vaittinen, who fells trees for the Kaipola paper mill. Where newsprint for The Times is produced from spruce harvested by Erkki Vaittinen and many other forest workers in central Finland. Lightweight newsprint with good printing properties for a fine newspaper. Like many Finns, we and Erkki are delighted to have The Times back again.

Our U.K. agents:
Lamco Paper Sales Limited
Finland House
56 Haymarket
London SW1Y 4RS
Telephone: 01-839 4360



YHTYNEET PAPERITEHTAAT OY
(UNITED PAPER MILLS LTD)
KAIPOLA



Cricket

Mankind's Parish Priest

AUCKLAND: World Finn championships: Fifth race: 1. S. Law (GB), 2. S. E. Lunde (NOR), 3. K. Carlsson (Sweden), 5. R. Drepan (NZ), 6. J. Lindstrand (Denmark), 7. J. Borge (SWE), 8. D. Smith, 9. J. Borring, 10-17. Gower.

MONTREAL: Canada: 38; A. C. Carlson, 47-5; A. Menkoff (USA), 59; 6. G. Davis (AUS), 7. C. G. Sullivan.

RIO DE JANEIRO: World Slalom championships: Second race: 1. A. Frostad and O. Dahlvold (Norway), 2. J. Hosen (AUS), 3. M. Stubb (Canada), 4. A. Haggen and V. Hosen (W. Germany), Overall: 1. J. Hosen, 2. Shaw, 3. A. Frostad and O. Dahlvold, USSR, 4. W. Macken and A. Muzychenko (USSR), 1976.

...ORT
 ...Union
 ...England s
 ...a reco
 ...aking
 ...West
 ...Correspondent
 ...rugby side to
 ...the Calcutta
 ...Murray held on Me
 ...of the champions
 ...the crown and the gr
 ...be the same as t
 ...defeated Wales by a
 ...Paul Dodge,
 ...the position
 ...from Nick Preston w
 ...centre within
 ...Welsh
 ...have said t
 ...the injury preclud
 ...considered for
 ...a match of
 ...he plays for
 ...and he mu
 ...the weeken
 ...the replaceme
 ...the team, strawbe
 ...other players will
 ...a choice.
 ...occasion
 ...Neary, a
 ...Lancast
 ...third who
 ...so beari
 ...held by Jo
 ...Brien
 ...the 34 ca
 ...back
 ...Daw
 ...the Roge
 ...36, who
 ...capped.
 ...Neary's re
 ...suits that
 ...a new acq
 ...choice as
 ...He was
 ...Wales
 ...records w
 ...the field and o
 ...tion, us
 ...in 1977 as
 ...pron f
 ...the roll
 ...possible Ron
 ...one shou
 ...towards an
 ...sixth ca
 ...of Jol
 ...most cap
 ...wards, an
 ...for if
 ...most hope.
 ...century-w
 ...England
 ...been join
 ...field (Lo
 ...Evans, Dic
 ...Putter
 ...over ha

SPORT

Rugby Union

England stay together for a record breaking occasion

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England's rugby side to play Scotland in the Calcutta Cup match, at Murrayfield on March 15 is a quest for the championship, the triple crown and the grand slam, will be the same as that which defeated Wales by nine points to eight. Paul Dodge, of Leicester, retains the position as the Richmond centre withdrew from the Welsh match.

The selectors have said that Preston's knee injury precluded him from being considered for the last international match of the season, but his fitness will be examined when he plays for his club on Saturday, after he has been called up as a travelling reserve. The list of replacements will be announced at the weekend, when the national team, together with 15 other players, will train at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill.

It will be a famous occasion in Edinburgh for Tony Neary, the Broughton Park and Lancashire open side flank forward who will be playing his forty-third international for England, so beating the national record held by John Pullin ever since that Bristol stalwart edged past the 34 caps of Budgie Rogers way back in 1974. Two seasons later, David Duckham also passed the Rogers' milestone, to finish with 35, which makes him the most capped of English backs.

It says much for Neary's resilience and enduring skills that he should set a new figure, having won two caps in 1977 and 1978, once as a second choice and once as a replacement. He won his first cap against Wales in Cardiff, in 1971.

Two further national records will be beaten at Murrayfield and one equalled. Fran Cotton, on his 30th appearance, will become the most capped of England prop forwards, so moving, on the roll of honours in the indispensable Rotherham Rugby Yearbook, one ahead of Ron Jacobs. Bill Beaumont, now due for his twenty-sixth cap, will better the record of John Currie, previously the most capped of England's lock forwards, and, by leading his country for the thirteenth time—he must hope it is not an unhappy augury—will equal the record for an England captain. This has been jointly held by Wavell Wakefield (Lord Wakefield of Kendal) for many years, Nin Hail, Eric Evans, Dick Jeeps and John Pullin.

Selectors the world over have

always found their occupation less demanding when presiding over successful teams, and it is worth noting that England look like completing the championship with the use of only 18 players. One of those was a replacement, Mike Rafter, who came on for Roger Lacey in the Welsh game, and the only changes made have been caused by injuries. Clive Woodward was brought into the centre, in Paris, after poor Tony Bond had broken a leg against Ireland. Dodge, as already mentioned, was called up instead of Preston against Wales, and, if he and Woodward have opportunities to go as well against Scotland as they did for Leicester against Moscow last week, it will be gain to English souls.

Of the extra 15 players invited to join the England party, Nick Martin, who was capped as a replacement against France eight years ago, must be pleasantly surprised to get another call up at lock forward. He had a fine game for London against the All Blacks and his physical presence, with strength in the scrum, will be just what the England pack need to oppose. Doubleday had an impressive Far Eastern tour with England last summer, but then missed much of this season through injury. Three of the second fifteen—Tony Swift, Mark Keyworth and Trevor Cheeseman—play for Swansea, who may not be too happy to release all of them.

There was a complaint on the letters page several days ago about the booing of the Welsh team when they took the field for the England match at Twickenham. The point was well and fairly made, and I am sorry, having written some ascribed words about the way Wales played, that I have not previously commented on that strident outburst. It came, I am positive, from a minority section of the crowd, but it was nasty and noisy, and it must have made many Englishmen feel thoroughly ashamed.

TEAM: W. H. Hare (Leicester); J. Currie (Oxford); P. Dodge (Leicester); C. N. Woodward (Leicester); P. Horton (Bath); S. J. Smith (Sale); A. Swift (Swansea); P. Whelan (Leicester); P. Blackley (Leicester); W. B. Beaumont (Fylde); Captain, N. J. Coleough (Amptham); R. N. Unley (Warrington); J. P. Scott (Cardiff); A. Neary (Broughton Park).

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS: For training sessions at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, February 24th-March 1st, 1980: J. Currie (Leicester); P. Horton (Bath); S. J. Smith (Sale); A. Swift (Swansea); P. Whelan (Leicester); P. Blackley (Leicester); W. B. Beaumont (Fylde); Captain, N. J. Coleough (Amptham); R. N. Unley (Warrington); J. P. Scott (Cardiff); A. Neary (Broughton Park).

Why masters must rally ranks with cry of 'P lay up, play up and play the game'

School rugby has homework to do

That sorry encounter between England and Wales earlier this month gives added point, in general rather than specific terms, to an article published in the last issue of the magazine *School Sport*, which is aimed at all those who "teach, coach and play".

It asks the question whether the increase in rugby violence can be curbed by common sense. It stresses that when adrenaline levels are running high, even the most reasonable people can act out of character. It queries whether Lord Bruce Lockhart, the headmaster of Gresham's School for many years, was justified in the previous issue in suggesting, under a contribution entitled "The right to run risks", that one should disregard an accident had understandably caused over-reaction.

Let me make it plain at once that Sir Bruce Lockhart, a Scottish rugby legend, was not as much as was written about the incidence of serious neck injuries, about which, especially at school level, there has been increasingly insistent debate. I have no doubt whatsoever that he must have been just as sickened by events in the England-Wales match as everyone else concerned with the essential decency of the game.

If the common sense of players, coaches and officials cannot curb the nasty excesses we witnessed at the highest level at Twickenham, it is time for parents to insist on their sons taking up a different winter game, and for schoolmasters to urge their charges to do likewise. In believing that sanity must prevail, I cannot demur at the view expressed in *School Sport* that there may be all sorts of pressures on boys to play rugby, even in those academies where the game is not compulsory. This surely implies a moral responsibility to take all reasonable steps to reduce injury.

Boxing

Johnson's chance rests on his big punch

The Jamaican-born Bunny Johnson has been a credit to British boxing in a 12-year career during which he held the British heavyweight title though never weighing more than 135 7/8, and still reigns as light-heavyweight champion.

It would be a pity, therefore, if he fell short of every British boxer's ambition of winning a championship belt.

However, with two side wins at light-heavyweight and one to go he faces that possibility at Burslem's ballroom tonight when he defends his title against Dennis Andries, of Islington. Johnson might have expected this bout to be a comfortable proposition had it taken place a couple of years ago but, at 32, time is running out.

I am certain that those in charge of rugby at schools are fully aware of such responsibility. They must also be aware from the figures published in *School Sport* that the list of neck injuries arising from sporting activities—as provided by Stoke Mandeville Hospital and based on cases for the 10 years up to 1975—reveals that diving comfortably tops it with 120 examples, with gymnastics second (27) and rugby third (20) ahead of trampolining, soccer and hand gliding. Only three of the diving cases, which are said to be remarkably on the decrease, occurred during organized activities.

But it appears, alas, that cases in rugby are going the other way. The *Practitioner* (September 1979) revealed that whereas in the 25 years between 1973 and 1978, 12 neck injuries to schoolboys were reported, of which two proved fatal and the rest led to permanent tetraplegia, or permanent paralysis, there were only five such instances in the 27 years between 1942 and 1968.

In an analysis of 26 cases of schoolboys suffering serious neck injuries when playing rugby, *School Sport* tells us that 10 of them (all to front row forwards) were caused by a collapse of the scrumming, seven at ruck or maul, five in the act of being tackled by an opponent, two in tackling an opponent, and two for other reasons unspecified. The figures relate only to cases in England.

Although it remains true that in relation to the numbers playing rugby the total of such injuries is small, no one who cares for the game will accept that even one such grievous outcome can be glossed over. If it remains for club officials and schoolmasters to outlaw the rucks who use the flying boot, or perform other acts of villany at close quarters, it surely

rests upon referees, at all levels, to administer the law about collapsing the scrumming with a ruthless zeal and with excellent value for money.

The Rugby Football Union has just brought out a book, *Mini Rugby: It's the Real Thing*, written by their technical administrator, Don Rutherford, and published as a complement to the colour film of the same title, which was launched in conjunction with BP Oil last September. The author, who enjoys a worldwide reputation as a coach, has done a first rate job. The text is clear, the illustrations lavish and well chosen and the book, available from the RFU, Twickenham, at £2.95 (60p extra for postage and packing) must be zealously valued for coaches, teachers or young players.

A message running throughout book and film, not unheimlich in the light of what happened in the match between England and Wales, is insistent that the spirit of the game must be zealously maintained. The author quotes these words from a foreword written in 1936 by J. E. Greenwood, then president of the RFU:

"You must strive to play your hardest to win; you must take the referee's decisions however unjust they may seem, without any show of resentment whatever; you must never take advantage of the referee by cheating; you must never bear a grudge against an opponent for hard knocks fairly given, for the name is a hard one; and above all you will accept defeat with good grace."

Don Rutherford repeats that these simple words have not been engraved on every dressing room door "because, in a highly materialistic world, they are perhaps more important in this day and age than ever before."

PETER WEST

Badminton

England take new step for sake of interest

By Richard Stretton

A new format for international badminton is introduced by England at Preston tonight when they start a three-day triangular men's match with Sweden and Malaysia. The event, which Debenhams have sponsored for £10,000, is a compromise between a round robin tournament and a traditional match. The players have the chance to take advantage of badminton's new "open" regulations and enrich their pocket. At the same time they score points for their country to provide the national interest demanded by spectators.

Each country has chosen four players for singles and two pairs for doubles. In singles there will be four preliminary groups of three players in each, and the group winners go forward to the semi-final round, with the winners meeting in Friday night's final. The doubles competition will be played on a straight knockout basis. The playing structure ensures that every match is crucial for team points scoring. The winning country takes the £4,000 first prize, with £2,500 for second place and £1,500 for third place. In addition there are cash rewards for individual wins. A similar event for English and Dutch women, involving doubles only, and again sponsored by Debenhams, is taking place at Bradford on April 10.

The importance of this occasion as an experiment, together with the lucrative prize money, has inhibited the England selectors from giving younger members of their training party the chance to take part. Ray Stevens and Kevin Jolly, who have dominated English singles this winter, predictably fill the first two singles places, with Derek Talbot and Paul Whetnall chosen to play the other singles. Talbot, in recent months, has concentrated more on doubles at



Talbot: has recently concentrated more on doubles.

representative level and Whetnall has not been picked for England since he went to Canada four years ago to be national coach. Whetnall won 32 caps between 1969 and 1976 and since returning to England has shown the consistency and steadiness this occasion will demand. It represents a considerable achievement by Whetnall that at the age of 33 he has managed to withstand the challenge from younger candidates like Andy Goode, Gary Scott and Nick Yates. Even so the selectors will soon have to blood some of these younger men if England is to have a year or two of going to go through a long transitional period.

Sweden in Sture Johnsson, who is 35, will have an even older player in their ranks. Like England they have settled for mature players with Thomas Kihlström, the European championship runner-up, leading their challenge, together with Bengt Froman and Lars Wengberg. Malaysia are an unknown quantity in English conditions but in Kuala Lumpur on England's tour there last autumn, Saw Swee Leong gained a win over Stevens and Sufian Abu Bakar beat Jolly. The most likely semi-final line-up in singles looks to be Kihlström v Jolly and Whetnall v Stevens.

The doubles draw has given Stevens and Michael Treloar and the Swedes, Kihlström and Froman, bites to the semi-final round. These pairs met in the European championship doubles final in the same hall in April, 1978, when the English pair won.

Group A: T. Kihlström (Sweden), J. Talbot (England) and Sufian Abu Bakar (Malaysia); Group B: Saw Swee Leong (Malaysia), R. N. Unley (Warrington) and B. Froman (Sweden); Group C: E. Goode (England) and A. Swift (Swansea); Group D: R. N. Unley (Warrington), P. Whelan (Leicester) and A. Neary (Broughton Park). Winner group C v winner group D.

'Shuttlecock diplomacy' and world peace

Singapore, Feb 26.—Two rival international badminton organizations will hold a joint meeting in Jakarta in May to study formulas aimed at uniting them, the president of the Singapore Badminton Association, Dr Lee Kim Tat, said today. The two bodies are the London-based International Badminton Federation and the World Badminton Federation, who were formed in 1976 to break what officials described as "the Anglo-Saxon domination" of the sport.

The WBF have 21 members, confined to Asian and African countries; China, one of the top badminton nations, is a founder mem-

ber of the WBF. Indonesia, who hold the Thomas Cup, symbol of world badminton supremacy, belong to the IBF, who have 46 members.

Dr Lee described the clash between the two nations here last weekend as "badminton diplomacy" to highlight the need to unite the IBF and WBF. He said one of the three formulas called for the setting up of a body who would have overall control of the IBF and the WBF.

"This appears to be more practical and the quickest way to solve the problem", he said. No details of the proposed third body, including its name, had been worked out. It was also not known how many IBF and WBF members would support such a move.

The other proposal was to dissolve both organizations and form a new one, Dr Lee said. "This does not look practical at present. It will involve a very tedious process", he added.

The third alternative was to leave the two rival bodies to exist separately, but allow their members to participate freely in tournaments organized by both. "This also will not be a satisfactory solution and will hinder the future growth of the game", Dr Lee said.

After 125 years
it's still early days at Savills.



Savills has been marketing and managing property since 1855. In that time, most things have changed. Including our services.

Today, as well as dealing with houses, large and small, in London and in the country, we're one of the leading firms for agricultural property and estates.

We manage some of Britain's most productive farmland. And a substantial part of our business is concerned with

commercial property, offices, shops, factories and warehouses.

Our network of offices and associate offices covers the country, stretches into Europe and is still growing.

In fact, about all that's stayed the same is our enthusiasm and commitment, which is why at Savills we still start early, in the office or on the site.

And it's why we are confident of remaining one of the leaders in property for the next 125 years.

SAVILLS

People and Property

20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1X 0HQ
Telephone: 01-499 8644. Telex: 265796

Also at: London City (01-426 0431), Banbury (0295 3535), Berks (0502 712245), Brechin (03562 2187), Chelmsford (0245 69311), Colchester (0206 47041), Croydon (01-481 3701), Fakenham (0528 2396), Hereford (0432 68720), Lincoln (0522 34691), Norwich (0603 61221), Salisbury (01722 20422), Wilmshurst (0202 887331). European offices in Amsterdam and Paris. Associate offices in the Scottish borders and North West England. Represented in Guernsey.



NO TRADE DISPUTE ON MAY 14

The day of protest against the Government's policies which the Trades Union Congress has called for May 14 can legitimately be seen as a ritual method of letting off steam, comparable perhaps to the 24-hour general strikes which are a regular, but acceptable irritation in many European countries. The disruption to the country's economy tends to be minimal: those discomfited go through the motions of anger; life goes back to normal the following day.

The one-day stoppage-cum-demonstration has become a frequent enough feature of Britain's industrial relations to attract little comment outside the factual coverage normally accorded to newsworthy events. The result is that there is now a widespread belief, not least among trade unionists themselves, that days of protest such as that planned for May 14 enjoy the immunities provided by statute for certain trade union activities.

The legal reality is that the holding of general strikes, for however short a period (and by whatever other name they are called) does not confer protection on their participants or instigators. The object of the May 14 jamboree is to protest against Government policy. It is not in furtherance of a particular trade dispute. The immunity granted by the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 is specifically limited to acts "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute". The consequences of the day of protest are therefore subject to the ordinary law, and not to the law of industrial relations. This is not a matter which has been affected by the recent decisions in the House of Lords.

An employer deprived of his labour force on May 14 may be able to take legal measures

which he would not have at his disposal if the action had been in furtherance of industrial dispute. The main method used by employers (and others) in recent years to try to stop allegedly unlawful action by trade unions and their members has been an injunction, but that avenue would be open only in limited circumstances. In general, the courts grant an injunction only in cases where there is a real possibility of substantial and irreversible harm being done, which cannot be compensated for by the award of damages. If damages are an adequate remedy, an injunction will normally be countenanced by a court.

In general, a one day's absence by employees would not result in such irreparable consequences as to warrant an injunction, although it is possible to think of some circumstances in which the test might be met: where, for instance, there is a statutory requirement to maintain a public service, or where the safety of a plant would be endangered by even a temporary absence of the safety staff, or where public health might be adversely affected. It is more difficult to think of examples of a trading or manufacturing enterprise or a third party which could call to aid factors justifying an injunction.

It would be open, however, for an employer or third party to bring a claim for damages for any financial loss suffered as a result of trade unionists' failure to work on the day of protest. In spite of Mr. Len Murray's strong exhortations to trade unionists to participate in the protest, it is doubtful that an action lies against him for inducing employees to breach their contracts of employment — which, for the most part, they will be doing if they take time off

without their employers' consent. There might be no sufficiently close causal connection between Mr. Murray and individual workers. But any union official who instructs members of his union to take part in the stoppage may find himself liable to be sued for damages. So, indeed, may an individual employee. Whether or not an employer will be able, in law, fairly to dismiss an employee who, without consent, absents himself on May 14 is open to doubt, quite apart from the souring of labour relations which such action would undoubtedly entail.

Assuming an employer or third party is minded to sue for damages, and finds someone potentially liable in law, he will still have to prove his financial loss, which could prove difficult. It would not be enough to show that a day's production, or sales, had been lost. It is the loss of profit that matters, and there is a legal duty to mitigate that loss. A manufacturing enterprise would probably be able to make up one day's production relatively easily, although if, for instance, overtime had to be paid which would not have been necessary otherwise, that expenditure would enter into the calculation. Traders that depend on daily sales that cannot be recouped the following day may be in a more favourable position to prove their loss. So might third parties put to abnormal expense.

In practice, it is doubtful that many employers will choose to go to law as a result of the May 14 demonstration. The financial injury to them is likely to be small, and far outweighed by the cost to good labour relations if they took legal action. It should be clear, however, that they may have legal rights flowing from the TUC's day of protest. There is nothing immune about May 14.

Differences about a road to hyper-inflation

From Mr. Kenneth Baker, MP for City of Westminster, St. Marylebone (Conservative).
Sir, In your leader today (February 26) you divide the Cabinet into economists (the bad guys) and non-economists (the good guys). The good guys are nice but wrong, the bad guys are nasty but right.

As I have known them all now for several years, I can assure you that in every bad guy there is a good guy trying to get out and in every good guy there is a sneaking temptation to be a bad guy. So things are not so simple.

It is also interesting that in The Times these differences also exist. On your leader page you are clearly a bad guy, but you leave the business page to a good guy, your Hugh Stephenson.

On the very same day he wrote a piece that perfectly dissected Milton Friedman's view that an oil-rich country need not worry that its over-valued currency will destroy its manufacturing base. He argued for intervention by the Bank of England to sell sterling and drive the rate down, a view that is shared by many industrialists. Mr. Stephenson is an economist and therefore capable of being a bad guy, but there you are allowing him to be such a good guy.

Maybe it is because he has realized that in 1982-83 Britain, having got its public expenditure under better control, will be facing a massive deficit on its current account and that the purely monetarist solution to that problem will be in the medium term exceptionally severe and the long term permanently debilitating.

Incidentally, why is it that when you refer to Mr. Prior you have to use the language of the menagerie? A fortnight ago he was a sloth, and today a rhinoceros. Isn't it bad enough to be called a good guy?

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH BAKER,
House of Commons,
February 26.

plainly before the electorate it would have some idea of Conservative aims and would be able to make a choice between two different and contrasting views.

At one level, it is not the second time since the last war offered such a choice and on both occasions voted for the Conservative alternative. After 1970 the Government followed Sir Ian's prescription of not allowing theory to prevail over the immediately convenient, with the political and economic results of which we are all aware.

It cannot be Sir Ian is advocating that the present Government should follow the same course again. It is, however, not easy to understand what he is actually suggesting. The meaning of the sentence at the end of the article, "Political theory should never get in the way of sensible political action" depends entirely on the definition of "sensible".

Yours, etc.
DEANA PEARMAN,
10 North Street, SW1,
February 22.

From Mr. Christopher Murphy, MP for Weymouth and Hartfield (Conservative).
Sir, Current speculation in dissent within the Parliamentary Conservative Party fails to understand the real situation.

We were elected on a manifesto that accurately reflected true Conservative principles and philosophy. We have a Government that is putting these proposals into effect as rapidly as possible and have a Prime Minister providing leadership and firm action.

That is why the overwhelming majority of Conservative MPs find little need to expound alternative thinking.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MURPHY,
House of Commons,
February 26.

From Mr. D. Heathcoat-Amory.
Sir, We are witnessing a serious collision between high wage settlements and a strict monetary policy.

The only hope of avoiding a long recession is for the Government to reconsider its attitude towards incomes policy.

The impossibility of controlling inflation through an incomes policy alone is too vivid to need repeating. But an incomes policy does at least have the virtue of being generally understood in its intention and operation. Monetary policy on the other hand is an invisible mechanism which is artificially sound but is not understood. This is a serious defect because monetarism can only work painlessly if workers modify their wage claims accordingly. This is not happening. The link between uncompetitive wage claims and general unemployment is too obvious for most people to appreciate. Moreover the people

who obtain such wage rises are not necessarily the same people who will eventually lose their jobs.

If the Government just sticks to its monetary targets, the present unacceptably high wage settlements will simply translate into unacceptably high unemployment in a year's time. For this to be avoided the Government must develop a national consensus on what the country can afford and then underline it by creating enough money to finance it and no more.

Achieving such a consensus requires a much greater exercise in public education persuasion and debate than the Government appears willing to undertake. It does not entail a concord with the Trade Union hierarchy, which has shown itself unable to deliver its side of any such bargain.

It does mean developing a national policy on incomes as a permanent piece of economic machinery, not an emergency brake to be slammed on when all else fails. Such an incomes policy is an essential part of any attempt to maintain stable prices with full employment in a free society.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HEATHCOAT-AMORY,
12 Addison Gardens, W14,
February 25.

From Mr. Tim Eggar, MP for Enfield, North (Conservative).
Sir, Your paper has been full of opinion within the Conservative Party.

Public discussion of these differences should be welcomed for as long as it centres around politics and not personalities. One of the greatest weaknesses of the last Conservative administration was an inability or unwillingness to listen to critics inside the party. When my constituents discuss politics at their local they are not surprised to find that the Government has many opinions as there are drinkers; they do not believe that presence around the Cabinet table brings with it unanimity of views.

The latest media assertion is that concern of the backbenchers about presentation of government policy is a polite way of criticizing the policy itself. That is a false analysis; the concern is more straightforward. The Government was elected on a radical programme. The world recession means that the country's real wealth is likely to fall over the next two years.

The Government has a difficult and controversial time ahead. There is always a danger that poor presentation of government policy decisions will undermine public support and consensus for the economic measures and other major reforms that are essential to the long term prosperity of the country. Presentation matters.

Yours faithfully,
TIM EGGAR,
House of Commons,
February 25.

ing 1977 and 1978) only reports 12 investigations carried out by it.

The second function, the general investigation of equality of opportunity, the one to which the agency chairman now intends to devote more energy, could be similarly transferred. The Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland has power to conduct similar formal investigations under the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, Article 57.

It strikes a chord of economic sense to empower the one agency to investigate, for instance, the Northern Ireland Civil Service, to ensure that it is filling job vacancies independently of religious or sex considerations rather than having both the FEA and EOC duplicating each other's efforts.

Regrettably there is one further comment which must be made on your correspondent's article. The headline accompanying it read "Ulster Jobs Agency answers sectarian critics". For a newspaper of record such as The Times to make such an unwarranted allegation against the FEA's critics is most reprehensible and most uncharacteristic.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN HUTTON,
Secretary,
Ulster Unionist Council,
3 Glengall Street,
Belfast.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

Did Vikings pay before leaving?

From Mr. Iain A. Crawford.
Sir, The Vikings were a disaster then and now in any objective terms.

By all means be fair to these ancestors of the nicest of contemporary Europeans, the Scandinavians. But in pursuance of this hobbyhorse of nice Vikings too (a concept with a long pedigree and not devoid of racist rationale with a view to Aryan solidarity), one wonders if you are as commercially unwise as historically misguided.

Human nature being as we all know it, it is the picture of tumultuous excitement, dawn raids, night flights, pillage and disaster that will be drawing your exhibition crowds — that and, to the more thoughtful, the psychological contrast between an elaborate, astonishing and even delicate art form and the bestial violence of its bearers and wearers.

The image of the Vikings as shrewd maritime super-traders, of the sort that would have been less appealing even if it has some aptness as regards the late period when trade inevitably followed the ravaging flag—but were they Vikings by then anyway?

After all the facts are more dramatic than the fictitious gloss. By the close of the 1st millennium AD the Vikings controlled the northern and western islands and northern mainland of Scotland, much of northern England, the east Irish coast from Larne to Waterford, and Normandy *inter alia*. Are we really expected to believe that they bought all or any of this? Believe that and you are buying anything about Afghanistan or Vietnam for example. Michael Frenchman (February 9) talks—largely through a horned helmet—about envying the Viking when Christianity was extinguished for ever from many places, in Faeroe as an instance.

As that rare avis, an excavator who has actually viewed the impact of the Vikings on indigenous settlement, I can state that the physical picture, at least in this instance, is one of abrupt and comprehensive change in all recordable aspects of life. And this, against a background of linguistic obliteration for the region in general (the Western Isles), amounts to an extremely stark and total social wipe-out by any criteria.

It was the hard fact of life in the ninth and tenth centuries AD that most coastal communities in the north-west approaches could not take in a blitzkrieg which would have come before. The consequence had to be massacre, slavery or flight.

The hard fact of life in the twentieth century, and for evermore, is that we have lost centuries of documentation; the ruin of 1000 years in effect, extending probably in Western Scotland by some 400 years. The information thus lost is replaced by the attractive but comparatively uninformative barbaric boudoirs now collected for exhibition. It was a bad trade for humanity.

By all means let us have all the fun of the fair at this great and most desirable exhibition, but let not the loss of factual data be represented by the creation of a veil of Nordic mysticism under the false details we are left with. It is an abuse of common sense.

Iain A. Crawford,
Christ's College,
Cambridge.

Religious fight

From the Reverend Nicholas Thistlethwaite.
Sir, I am sorry to have to disillusion you (February 20): the electronic organ in Chester Cathedral is a temporary expedient, to be tolerated until work on the fabric permits the restoration of the cathedral organ to be put in hand.

This latter instrument is one of the most musical of English cathedral organs; it retains important material from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, and it is much to be hoped that the authorities will adopt a policy of conservation, rather than enlargement or alteration. When this is accomplished, the relative merits of the pipe organ and its electronic substitute will be plain enough.

Cathedrals are not subject to the faculty jurisdiction, hence nothing which is done in a cathedral can reflect upon either the enlightenment or the obscurantism of that very necessary jurisdiction. Fortunately, cathedrals have not (as the whole) allowed such freedom to go to their heads—as far as I am aware, none of our cathedrals have electronic peals of bells, and none depend upon the services of an electronic organ.

Something which purports to be what it is not is hardly suitable adornment for a place of worship. Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS THISTLETHWAITE,
Secretary,
The British Institute of Organ Studies,
33 Swinburn Terrace,
Heaton,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

THE COCKPIT OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The recent warning by the State Department to rightists in El Salvador who might be planning a coup d'état was a sign of the concern that policy-makers in Washington are now feeling over developments in Central America. In El Salvador violence is continuing at a frightening level, with political murders and the frequent taking of hostages, and the danger is that rightists might try to take over power in order to forestall the growing strength of revolutionary leftist groups. Both sides are already preparing for a civil war. A rightist coup would put an end to the attempt that has been made since last October, when moderate army officers overthrew the previous regime, to introduce some of the far-reaching reforms that El Salvador needs. Neither of the two juntas which have held office since October has had much success, in spite of being committed to reform, because of resistance in the army and from civilian economic interests. But they have succeeded in one thing: they have introduced some of the far-reaching reforms that El Salvador needs. Neither of the two juntas which have held office since October has had much success, in spite of being committed to reform, because of resistance in the army and from civilian economic interests. But they have succeeded in one thing: they have introduced some of the far-reaching reforms that El Salvador needs.

American concern goes beyond El Salvador, however, because of the ferment throughout Central America, an area which was long regarded as part of the American backyard. The basic fear is that Nicaragua, which has had a revolutionary government since the overthrow last year of President Anastasio Somoza, will

follow the Cuban path. Like Batista of Cuba, President Somoza was a repressive dictator with close American links, and there are parallels between Dr. Castro's July 26 Movement and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLA), which spearheaded last year's popular uprising in Nicaragua. Then there is the fear that the revolutionary contagion could spread to El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, all of them ruled by military governments and all of them, like Nicaragua, having great disparities of wealth.

The situation is in fact more complex than that because of the differences between the various countries, so that there seems little reason to expect a string of Cubas along the Central American isthmus, at least in the short term. But there is an explosive situation, not only in El Salvador but also in Guatemala, where there have been thousands of political murders in recent years and where the government recently reacted to a peasant occupation of the Spanish Embassy by storming the building and killing 39 people. There is also the danger that if it feels itself rebuffed by Washington, the new Nicaraguan regime could take a more radical course than it has done so far.

The important thing is that Washington should not be carried away by the new atmosphere created by the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan and revert to Cold War attitudes in Central America. In Nicaragua, for instance, there is no question that

many of the leaders of the new regime are Marxists, and that they have cordial relations with Cuba, which has sent teachers and other professionals to help in the process of reconstruction. But last year's uprising enjoyed extraordinary wide backing, from businessmen as well as peasants and urban workers, and the regime has been anxious not to alienate Washington since it took over. The Americans cannot expect the sort of support that they used to get from the Somozas, but they can develop a working relationship which acknowledges the independence of the new Nicaragua. This has been appreciated by the Carter Administration, which has proposed an aid package of 75 million dollars, and it is to be hoped that Congress will finally approve it in spite of the objections of conservatives, who have been holding it up.

In El Salvador, the Americans have offered a package of up to 50 million dollars in economic and financial aid, but the Salvadorean government has not so far been able to take it up because of its own internal difficulties. The really controversial issue, however, is whether they should also provide military aid, perhaps in cooperation with Venezuela and some other countries. It is understandable that the Americans should want to stabilize the situation there, but by providing military aid they run the risk of being seen once again as siding with the forces of repression.

Neither event is irreversible, and while we can actively press for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan we can also repudiate the Brussels Agreement to station cruise missiles on British soil. These missiles multiply the lethal dangers of accident or miscalculation, make a "local" or "theatre" nuclear war more likely, and make it easier likely that this country will be targeted in a war.

We, the undersigned, appeal to the Government to keep cruise missiles out of the United Kingdom. Should the Government refuse to do so, we urge the British people to join us in contesting the installation of such missiles.

This letter has also been signed by 24 research, 50 lecturers, 14 research fellows and seven other senior members of this university. Yours sincerely,
T. E. BOTTOMORE,
Professor of Sociology,
R. EDGLEY,
Professor of Philosophy,
J. F. C. HARRISON,
Professor of History,
L. D. LERNER,
Professor of English,
M. LEITON,
Professorial Fellow in Economics,
N. J. MACKINTOSH,
Professor of Experimental Psychology,
I. MESZAROS,
Professor of Philosophy,
R. P. C. MUIR,
Professor of English,
J. H. SANG,
Emeritus Professor of Genetics,
S. SHALL,
Professor of Biochemistry,
University of Sussex,
Arts Building,
Brighton,
Sussex,
February 23.

Cruise missiles in Britain

From Professor T. B. Bottomore and others.

Sir, The likelihood of a nuclear war is now greater than at any time since October, 1962. Both the superpowers have contributed to this terrifying state of affairs: the Soviet Union by its intervention in Afghanistan, the United States by its proposed installation of a "new generation" of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Neither event is irreversible, and while we can actively press for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan we can also repudiate the Brussels Agreement to station cruise missiles on British soil. These missiles multiply the lethal dangers of accident or miscalculation, make a "local" or "theatre" nuclear war more likely, and make it easier likely that this country will be targeted in a war.

We, the undersigned, appeal to the Government to keep cruise missiles out of the United Kingdom. Should the Government refuse to do so, we urge the British people to join us in contesting the installation of such missiles.

This letter has also been signed by 24 research, 50 lecturers, 14 research fellows and seven other senior members of this university. Yours sincerely,
T. E. BOTTOMORE,
Professor of Sociology,
R. EDGLEY,
Professor of Philosophy,
J. F. C. HARRISON,
Professor of History,
L. D. LERNER,
Professor of English,
M. LEITON,
Professorial Fellow in Economics,
N. J. MACKINTOSH,
Professor of Experimental Psychology,
I. MESZAROS,
Professor of Philosophy,
R. P. C. MUIR,
Professor of English,
J. H. SANG,
Emeritus Professor of Genetics,
S. SHALL,
Professor of Biochemistry,
University of Sussex,
Arts Building,
Brighton,
Sussex,
February 23.

Rugby violence

From Mr. R. D. Hearn.

Sir, May I heavily endorse the comments made by your correspondent Mr. B. H. Gale (February 21) as regards the feelings generated by the England v Wales rugby football international match (February 16).

Although thrilled by England's victory, as anyone who has played against the Principality would be, as master in charge of rugby at this school, I was amazed and yet encouraged by the outright condemnation by members of our school teams at what they saw.

Have we lost sight of the point that we play games to learn how to lose as well as how to win?

Yours faithfully,
R. D. HEARN,
Nailbury,
Hartford,
February 21.

Fair employment in Ulster

From Mr. Norman Hutton.

Sir, Your correspondent (February 22) drew attention to the criticisms which have been made against the Fair Employment Agency in Northern Ireland.

The principal complaint against the continued existence of this body is that the amount of religious discrimination in employment which it has uncovered fails to justify its continued existence.

The defence provided by the chairman of the agency, namely that the agency has been less expensive than when first conceived, is hardly a defence at all. He also referred to the agency's desire to devote more of its energies to general investigations, to equality of opportunity, rather than to the apparently fruitless area of individual complaints of unlawful discrimination.

Both of these functions could easily be carried out by slight amendment of the duties of other bodies in Northern Ireland. The practice in England, for instance, is for complaints of racial discrimination in employment matters to be dealt with by industrial tribunals. To transfer the investigation of complaints of religious discrimination to the industrial tribunals in Northern Ireland would not overburden them, as the last report of the Fair Employment Agency (cover-

ing 1977 and 1978) only reports 12 investigations carried out by it.

The second function, the general investigation of equality of opportunity, the one to which the agency chairman now intends to devote more energy, could be similarly transferred. The Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland has power to conduct similar formal investigations under the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, Article 57.

It strikes a chord of economic sense to empower the one agency to investigate, for instance, the Northern Ireland Civil Service, to ensure that it is filling job vacancies independently of religious or sex considerations rather than having both the FEA and EOC duplicating each other's efforts.

Regrettably there is one further comment which must be made on your correspondent's article. The headline accompanying it read "Ulster Jobs Agency answers sectarian critics". For a newspaper of record such as The Times to make such an unwarranted allegation against the FEA's critics is most reprehensible and most uncharacteristic.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN HUTTON,
Secretary,
Ulster Unionist Council,
3 Glengall Street,
Belfast.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Statistics can be made to prove a case one way or the other, particularly over one year, but Mr. Kilroy-Silk, MP, visited Bullwood Hall he would have found that within the team of first-rate officers concerned with the establishment, we have a full time senior probation officer, who is in contact with each trainee's probation officer

prior to their release. Many probation officers in the Home Counties do visit trainees.

A case could be made for a girls' closed school in the most suitable buildings in which to contain the rising number of young women sent to Borstal (report, February 7), but the fact must be faced that there is no other establishment in the United Kingdom capable of containing the highly disturbed element which is sent to Bullwood Hall.

Invasion of Afghanistan

From the Reverend S. R. Day.

Sir, I cannot be the only reader of your paper who is not convinced by the force of your arguments (February 21) for a neutral Afghanistan originally put forward by Lord Carrington. Further, the thought of "an act of independent, unqualified Islamic states" falls me with foreboding. Your suggestion regarding Afghanistan really means three things:

1 A precedent is to be created concerning the course of international

conduct to

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 25. Dealings End, March 7. § Contango Day, March 10. Settlement Day, March 17
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

مجموعه کتب الاصل

LAING
make ideas take shape

Stock markets
FT Ind 453.6, down 0.1
FT Gilt 65.58, down 0.11

Sterling
£2.2765, down 5 pps
Index 72.9, unchanged

Dollar
Index 86.1, down 0.1

Gold
\$640.50, up 518

Money
3 mth sterling, 17 1/2-17 3/4
3 mth Euro-S 16 1/2-16 3/4
6 mth Euro-S 16 1/2-16 3/4

Tokyo tightens up bank credit curbs

Japan took further credit tightening measures yesterday by raising the reserve requirement ratios for commercial banks by 0.125 percentage point on time deposits and by 0.75 of a per cent on other deposits. The change will take effect from March 1. It will soak up about 500,000m yen, and follows the one point rise in the central bank's discount rate last week.

The new rate for time deposits will be 1.75 per cent and for other deposits 3.25 per cent. The Government is concerned about recent pressure on the yen, and yesterday promised measures to deal with this if the rate drops further.

Foreign deposits were not affected by the move, but this would discourage the flow of funds into Tokyo.

More troubles for yen, page 21.

Concorde plan shelved



Mr Russell Thayer, president of Braniff, the Texas-based airline, has announced the shelving of the airline's plans to operate Concorde on routes to South America. He says the reason is escalating aviation kerosene prices.

Blue Circle stake

Blue Circle Industries is investing \$19m (£3.3m) in a 26.4 per cent stake in P. T. Semen Andalas Indonesia, a new company established to build and run a one million tonne a year cement works in northern Sumatra. BCI is the largest single shareholder and the manager of the company.

Meccano sit-in

Union officials at the Meccano toy plant on the Edge Hill Industrial Estate at Liverpool will tell a mass meeting today that workers should continue the three-month occupation of the factory, although Airfix Industries has fixed tomorrow as the deadline for the handing over.

Serck bid hint

Shares in Serck, the United Kingdom valve group, rose 5p to 75p, after news that the United States was "considering making an offer". At the beginning of the month Rockwell spent £10m or 75p a share on 29.7 per cent of Serck in a market coup which took the British concern by surprise.

Financial editor, Page 21.

Opencast contract

Derek Crouch (Contractors) has been awarded a £15m contract by the National Coal Board's Opencast Executive to win 1.2 million tonnes of bituminous coal from a site at Cadgerhall, near Kirkcubbin, in Nithsdale, Dumfries and Galloway. It will provide 80 jobs for local men.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
Cons Gold Fields 21p to 23p	Altech 10p to 22p
Diplomat 14p to 15p	Dale Elec 9p to 8p
Gover 11p to 12p	NU Int 20p to 21p
Harrisons 12p to 13p	NW West 3p to 2p
IHL 5p to 6p	NZgate Exp 10p to 47p

THE POUND

Rank	Bank	Rank	Bank
1	Australia S	1	Norway Kr
2	Austria Sch	2	Portugal Esc
3	Belgium Fr	3	Spain Ptas
4	Canada \$	4	Sweden Kr
5	Denmark Kr	5	Switzerland Fr
6	Finland Mk	6	USA \$
7	France Fr	7	Yugoslavia Dnr
8	Germany Dm	8	
9	Greece Dr	9	
10	Hongkong \$	10	
11	Ireland P	11	
12	Italy Lira	12	
13	Japan Yen	13	
14	Netherlands Gld	14	

CEGB plans may bring a huge rise in shipments of foreign coal

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Coal imports for electricity generation in England and Wales could be raised threefold if plans being considered by the Central Electricity Generating Board are put into effect.

The limit for coal imports at present is a maximum of 6 million tonnes. Some 10 million tonnes are expected to be imported by the CEGB this year, compared with the 75 million tonnes of coal taken from British pits. However, further imports would quickly exhaust the capacity of Britain's ports to handle them.

Discussions between the CEGB, the British Transport Docks Board and private companies including multinational oil companies have raised the possibility of private capital being used to finance a new deep water port, costing up to £150m at today's prices, which could take coal tankers of 100,000 tonnes.

The CEGB believes that international trade in coal is likely to increase as trade in crude oil declines. It has no wish to use oil as a substitute for British coal, but to have imports available as an alternative energy source towards the year 2000.

This would mean establishing a deep water port which, with an extension of present port facilities, could increase coal imports to around 15 million tonnes a year.

The background to the CEGB's desire to increase coal imports is evidence to the inquiry into the proposed Vale of Belvoir coalfield.

While the CEGB believed that indigenous coal provided a more secure source of supply, it was possible that it would be required for uses other than electricity generation and further imports would become necessary.

Several sites would be appropriate for a new port, according to the CEGB. Humberside could be used to supply a power station at a nearby site if planning permission could be converted from the present consent for an oil-fired to a coal-fired station. Port Talbot would be convenient to supply Diddor, Birkenhead was convenient for the North-west of England, ending the need to supply across the Pennines, and Hunterston where the British Steel Corporation has new landing equipment was also a possibility.

Shell and British Petroleum, which could be obvious suppliers of imported coal as they look to diversify from the role as oil multinationals, showed little enthusiasm yesterday for the project, but this could change if plans become firmer.

The CEGB's main problem is it is not trying to undercut their livelihood. Both the National Coal Board and the miners' union have been sensitive to suggestions that the project might be raised. Productivity in Britain's pits is rising, and coal output is expected to be up on last year. A £600m a year investment programme is under way to raise output, while the Government is known to want to phase out older, uneconomic mines as fast as possible.

£441m from NatWest puts shares lower

By Ronald Pullen
Banking Correspondent

National Westminster Bank, the second largest high street bank, yesterday reported a 44 per cent increase to £441.5m in its pre-tax profits for 1979. The results were somewhat below City expectations, especially after Lloyds' 49 per cent jump last week, and the shares dropped 13p to 358p.

The main drive behind the increase came from a sharply better performance from banking operations at home which rose 67 per cent and contributed 69 per cent of total group profits.

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Nat West chairman, said he estimated that about two thirds of the rise in interest income was the result of higher interest rates, which were 4.6 points higher at 13.7 per cent in 1979, and one third from increased lending, which went up by 30 per cent throughout the bank.

The domestic bank has also had to contend with a sharp rise in costs and a narrowing in the margin between base and deposit rates from 3.31 to 2.44 per cent, plus a switch from cheaper current account funds into interest-bearing deposit accounts by customers.

All the clearer are production inflation-adjusted figures along with their preliminary profit statements and Mr Leigh-Pemberton pointed out that NatWest needed "£189m simply to maintain working capital in real terms".

Looking at interest rates for the rest of the year, the NatWest chairman said he expected rates to fall as the recession bites and that he did not foresee profits maintaining 1979 levels. He added that the Bank of England's corset restrictions were now hitting the bank hard.

Financial Editor, page 21

Tootal cuts 1,330 jobs in north west

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Another 1,330 jobs in the north-west textile industry will disappear as a result of a large-scale reorganisation and investment programme for its spinning and weaving operations announced by the Manchester-based Tootal group.

It means the closure of mills at Bolton, Accrington, Stockport and Swinton.

This is another heavy blow to a region that has suffered the loss of some 70,000 textile jobs in the past decade, and where recently Mr William Barnes, the chairman of the National Economic Development Committee for the spinning, weaving and finishing sectors, described the industry as being on a "disappearing path".

As the closures take effect over the next few months, Accrington will lose 470 jobs, Swinton 326, Bolton 280 and Stockport 250. At the same time, Tootal will be investing a further £5m at its modern single-storey factory in Northern Ireland and concentrating production there and at its three-year-old plant at Belper in Derbyshire, two of the most modern spinning units in Europe.

In a statement yesterday, the Tootal board said its decisions had been taken because of concern over the need to reequip and improve efficiency, and because of the rising cost of energy. It was essential that capital expenditure programmes made the most effective use of modern buildings, and also secured the economies that could be achieved in energy consumption.

It said the investment in Northern Ireland would create a thoroughly modern spinning unit and secure the jobs there. The spinning mills to be closed at Stockport and Swinton were both 19th-century, multi-storey buildings and not suitable for effective re-equipment.

The statement added that the Stanhill, Accrington, mill — a carded yarn operation — had not been profitable for some time, and the markets for its products were declining.

Closure of the Sunnyside weaving mill at Bolton is the result of a decision to concentrate the bulk of the group's weaving operations on the new-build mill at Belper. It had been "striving to contain severe losses at Sunnyside for the past five years".

Mr Robert Audsley, Tootal chairman, said: "These decisions, which are admittedly another very severe blow for the north-west, have been made only after strenuous efforts to seek alternative solutions. But the current trading conditions and those likely to arise from the reorganisation of the multi-fibre arrangements leave no further room for manoeuvre."

"We do not regret the loss of employment and efforts will be made to find alternative employment within the group wherever practicable."

Stanhill, Accrington, mill — a carded yarn operation — had not been profitable for some time, and the markets for its products were declining.

Closure of the Sunnyside weaving mill at Bolton is the result of a decision to concentrate the bulk of the group's weaving operations on the new-build mill at Belper. It had been "striving to contain severe losses at Sunnyside for the past five years".

Mr Robert Audsley, Tootal chairman, said: "These decisions, which are admittedly another very severe blow for the north-west, have been made only after strenuous efforts to seek alternative solutions. But the current trading conditions and those likely to arise from the reorganisation of the multi-fibre arrangements leave no further room for manoeuvre."

"We do not regret the loss of employment and efforts will be made to find alternative employment within the group wherever practicable."

Stanhill, Accrington, mill — a carded yarn operation — had not been profitable for some time, and the markets for its products were declining.

Closure of the Sunnyside weaving mill at Bolton is the result of a decision to concentrate the bulk of the group's weaving operations on the new-build mill at Belper. It had been "striving to contain severe losses at Sunnyside for the past five years".

Mr Robert Audsley, Tootal chairman, said: "These decisions, which are admittedly another very severe blow for the north-west, have been made only after strenuous efforts to seek alternative solutions. But the current trading conditions and those likely to arise from the reorganisation of the multi-fibre arrangements leave no further room for manoeuvre."

"We do not regret the loss of employment and efforts will be made to find alternative employment within the group wherever practicable."

Stanhill, Accrington, mill — a carded yarn operation — had not been profitable for some time, and the markets for its products were declining.

Closure of the Sunnyside weaving mill at Bolton is the result of a decision to concentrate the bulk of the group's weaving operations on the new-build mill at Belper. It had been "striving to contain severe losses at Sunnyside for the past five years".

Mr Robert Audsley, Tootal chairman, said: "These decisions, which are admittedly another very severe blow for the north-west, have been made only after strenuous efforts to seek alternative solutions. But the current trading conditions and those likely to arise from the reorganisation of the multi-fibre arrangements leave no further room for manoeuvre."

"We do not regret the loss of employment and efforts will be made to find alternative employment within the group wherever practicable."

BL use lay-offs and shutdowns to speed up work of new Marina

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland is taking advantage of the present widespread lay-offs and shutdowns in its car assembly plants to speed up work on the new Marina. The TR7 sports car from Triumph Canley, to Rover, Solihull, and to switch production of the face-lifted Rover saloon body from Canley to Solihull.

At Solihull, where it will be produced alongside the SD1 saloon series.

The Triumph Spitfire is in the final stages of its "run-out" at Canley, but the Dolomite will continue in production until the Honda Bony replaces it next year.

Work has begun on the TR7 switch, but there will not be a clean break. Production will continue at both plants for several months to ensure that TR7 dealers—particularly those in the United States—do not have to suffer another period without cars.

BL has bitter memories of the havoc created in the American market by the nine-month break in TR7 production which followed the closure of the Speke plant in 1978, and the model's move to Canley.

Another plant due for closure—the Castle Bromwich body plant—was originally intended to produce the face-lift for the Rover SD1 replacement due later this year. This work is now being transferred to Cowley body, which has surplus capacity.

With an estimated 80,000 cars stockpiled in dealers' showrooms, on factory roads, and in adjoining fields, BL does not have to worry about production being affected by such extensive realignment.

Record sales: Leyland Vehicles achieved £80m record sales in January, with February likely to be an even better month. The factories which turn out the buses, trucks and allied vehicles and equipment achieved the figure with a slimmer work force. Mr David Abell, chairman and managing director, said:

"Mr Abell was speaking at a preview of Leyland's new flagship, the T45 truck. The truck will be assembled at Leyland, Lancashire, in a £32m assembly hall."

BL use lay-offs and shutdowns to speed up work of new Marina

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland is taking advantage of the present widespread lay-offs and shutdowns in its car assembly plants to speed up work on the new Marina. The TR7 sports car from Triumph Canley, to Rover, Solihull, and to switch production of the face-lifted Rover saloon body from Canley to Solihull.

At Solihull, where it will be produced alongside the SD1 saloon series.

The Triumph Spitfire is in the final stages of its "run-out" at Canley, but the Dolomite will continue in production until the Honda Bony replaces it next year.

Work has begun on the TR7 switch, but there will not be a clean break. Production will continue at both plants for several months to ensure that TR7 dealers—particularly those in the United States—do not have to suffer another period without cars.

BL has bitter memories of the havoc created in the American market by the nine-month break in TR7 production which followed the closure of the Speke plant in 1978, and the model's move to Canley.

Another plant due for closure—the Castle Bromwich body plant—was originally intended to produce the face-lift for the Rover SD1 replacement due later this year. This work is now being transferred to Cowley body, which has surplus capacity.

With an estimated 80,000 cars stockpiled in dealers' showrooms, on factory roads, and in adjoining fields, BL does not have to worry about production being affected by such extensive realignment.

Record sales: Leyland Vehicles achieved £80m record sales in January, with February likely to be an even better month. The factories which turn out the buses, trucks and allied vehicles and equipment achieved the figure with a slimmer work force. Mr David Abell, chairman and managing director, said:

"Mr Abell was speaking at a preview of Leyland's new flagship, the T45 truck. The truck will be assembled at Leyland, Lancashire, in a £32m assembly hall."

CBI leader urges look at early retirement

By Patricia Tisdall

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday urged the European Commission to examine the advisability and cost of plans for flexible, early retirement. But, the CBI said, industry in Britain and throughout Europe should not fall back on the "soft option" of working-sharing as an answer to its unemployment problems.

Mr Martin Morton, one of the CBI's directors of social affairs, speaking for European employers grouped in UNICE (Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne) made these points when addressing the Commission's standing committee on employment in Brussels. Governments, employers and trade unions are all represented on this committee.

Mr Morton's comments on early retirement were made in the context of new technology. He said: "New technology is already with us as part of the evolutionary development of manufacturing processes. We accept it as a challenge, not as a threat, though its consequences will not be easy for everyone. Flexible, early retirement may help to speed its introduction."

The CBI's view is that rather than a straight reduction in male retirement age a better way would be to offer a more flexible retirement age for both men and women aged, say, between 62 years and 70 years.

Another possibility it has considered is to recommend adopting the state and private occupational pension schemes so that earlier retirement becomes a more attractive option. Yet a fourth possibility is to extend the operation of "job swap" schemes by which those who are near retirement receive a state subsidy for leaving their job early and making way for someone from the unemployment register.

Disadvantages put forward by the CBI of encouraging early retirement are first that it may lead to a shortage of skills and secondly, it could lead to significant increases in both public expenditure and the cost of occupational pension schemes. Thirdly, any easing of the unemployment problem could be at the expense of increasing the problems of the aged.

Even with existing retirement ages, Britain and other Western countries will have a growing number of old age pensioners to support. In spite of this, the CBI believes the question of state retirement age is one that requires early examination by governments.

Equipment makers' plea for rail work

By Derek Harris

Quick implementation of the United Kingdom rail electrification expansion programme would not only bolster the hard-hat power equipment industry but provide continued employment for at least 15,000 people who would be involved directly or indirectly.

This was pointed out in Birmingham yesterday by Mr Harry Jackson, president of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association (BEAMA) when underlining the seriousness of the low level of demand for capital plant and other electrical equipment over the next five years.

Projected requirements for power transformers are only a sixth of the demand expected in the 1970s, representing between 8 and 10 per cent of available capacity, he said. Demand for other equipment was also hit, down to between a fifth and a third of the levels of 10 years ago.

A hard look needed taking at any possibility of increasing demand, particularly the rail electrification project on which an interim report was recently made by a steering group from British Rail and the Department of Industry.

BIM calls for cut in basic rate of income tax

By Our Management Correspondent

The British Institute of Management wants the Chancellor of the Exchequer to cut the basic rate of income tax rather than follow the Confederation of British Industry's recommendations of raising personal allowances.

The managers argue that raising the real value of salaries would contribute to the erosion of after-tax differentials at all income levels, especially those in the middle bracket, whereas basic rate tax cuts would give extra incentive to middle managers.

Mr Leslie Tolley, BIM chairman, says in a letter to the Chancellor that the Budget should at least try to ensure that present income tax thresholds are not eroded by inflation.

The BIM, like the CBI, would reluctantly accept an increase in specific duties in order to finance the Budget measures.

However, it is worried about the possible effect of such an increase on the rate of inflation, particularly industrial costs. If the duties are to be raised the managers recommend that they should be confined to tobacco and alcohol rather than steel.

Giving views on behalf of both BIM and the affiliated Institution of Industrial Managers (a combined membership total of over £5,000), Mr Tolley says that the last Budget did little in the event to improve either the incentive or the differentials for the average middle manager, and, in practical terms, managers were not greatly encouraged.

"The less favourable position of the middle manager is an important point which must be borne in mind when reflecting on that move towards an incentive economy."

China is developing a new oil field with abundant reserves of low-sulphur oil along both banks of the Yellow River in Shandong and Henan provinces, the official Xinhua News Agency reports from Peking.

£14.5m Dodge order

Dodge Trucks of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, has won a Post Office Telecommunications contract worth £14.5m for 4,026 vans. The order brings the total Post Office business won by Dodge this year to £24.5m.

China is developing a new oil field with abundant reserves of low-sulphur oil along both banks of the Yellow River in Shandong and Henan provinces, the official Xinhua News Agency reports from Peking.

Giving views on behalf of both BIM and the affiliated Institution of Industrial Managers (a combined membership total of over £5,000), Mr Tolley says that the last Budget did little in the event to improve either the incentive or the differentials for the average middle manager, and, in practical terms, managers were not greatly encouraged.

"The less favourable position of the middle manager is an important point which must be borne in mind when reflecting on that move towards an incentive economy."

China is developing a new oil field with abundant reserves of low-sulphur oil along both banks of the Yellow River in Shandong and Henan provinces, the official Xinhua News Agency reports from Peking.

Giving views on behalf of both BIM and the affiliated Institution of Industrial Managers (a combined membership total of over £5,000), Mr Tolley says that the last Budget did little in the event to improve either the incentive or the differentials for the average middle manager, and, in practical terms, managers were not greatly encouraged.

"The less favourable position of the middle manager is an important point which must be borne in mind when reflecting on that move towards an incentive economy."

China is developing a new oil field with abundant reserves of low-sulphur oil along both banks of the Yellow River in Shandong and Henan provinces, the official Xinhua News Agency reports from Peking.

Giving views on behalf of both BIM and the affiliated Institution of Industrial Managers (a combined membership total of over £5,000), Mr Tolley says that the last Budget did little in the event to improve either the incentive or the differentials for the average middle manager, and, in practical terms, managers were not greatly encouraged.

EEC dumping duty on Soviet electric motors

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Feb 26

The European Commission is imposing provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of electric motors into the Community from the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the Commission announced today that it had decided to drop anti-dumping proceedings against exporters of electric motors from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania and Czechoslovakia, which agreed to a substantial increase in their prices.

The Commission began investigating the pricing of East European electric motors in the 0.75 to 75 kilowatt power range last April. It came to the conclusion that the scale of dumping was considerable and that the imports were harmful to the industry in the EEC.

The Commission said that it had decided to impose the anti-dumping duties on the Soviet exporters after they had ignored its attempts to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute. It also noted that the Soviet exporters were the worst offenders in that their prices were lower than those of the other East European exporters.

The Commission said that it had decided to impose the anti-dumping duties on the Soviet exporters after they had ignored its attempts to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute. It also noted that the Soviet exporters were the worst offenders in that their prices were lower than those of the other East European exporters.

The Commission said that it had decided to impose the anti-dumping duties on the Soviet exporters after they had ignored its attempts to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute. It also noted that the Soviet exporters were the worst offenders in that their prices were lower than those of the other East European exporters.

The Commission said that it had decided to impose the anti-dumping duties on the Soviet exporters after they had ignored its attempts to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute. It also noted that the Soviet exporters were the worst offenders in that their prices were lower than those of the other East European exporters.

The Commission said that it had decided to impose the anti-dumping duties on the Soviet exporters after they had ignored its attempts to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute. It also noted that the Soviet exporters were the worst offenders in that their prices were lower than those of the other East European exporters.

The Commission said that it had decided to impose the anti-dumping duties on the Soviet exporters after they had ignored its attempts to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute. It also noted that the Soviet exporters were the worst offenders in that their prices were lower than those of the other East European exporters.

TV manufacturers seek limit on Thai imports

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

British manufacturers of small-screen black and white television sets are asking urgent talks with producers in Thailand in an attempt to limit the number of sets coming into the United Kingdom.

The industry fears imports could reach 200,000 sets a year, and jeopardise about 1,500 jobs in Britain.

The British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association (Brema), which has reached an understanding with other Far East producers of television sets and similar equipment, has already had talks with government departments about the extent of the threat.

Two retailers, one said to be a large chain, are believed to have agreed to distribute the Thai-made sets which have 12-inch screens and are expected to sell at what industry sources claim as highly competitive prices.

If no agreement on limiting the imports can be reached with the Thai makers, it would be a body blow in this sector of the market for the British makers, of which Thorn is the largest.

If no agreement on limiting the imports can be reached with the Thai makers, it would be a body blow in this sector of the market for the British makers, of which Thorn is the largest.

If no agreement on limiting the imports can be reached with the Thai makers, it would be a body blow in this sector of the market for the British makers, of which Thorn is the largest.

If no agreement on limiting the imports can be reached with the Thai makers, it would be a body blow in this sector of the market for the British makers, of which Thorn is the largest.

If no agreement on limiting the imports can be reached with the Thai makers, it would be a body blow in this sector of the market for the British makers, of which Thorn is the largest.

Moody plants get the chance to speak their mind

Saying it with a tuneful microcircuitry



The bio activity translator: tuning in to a plant's temper.

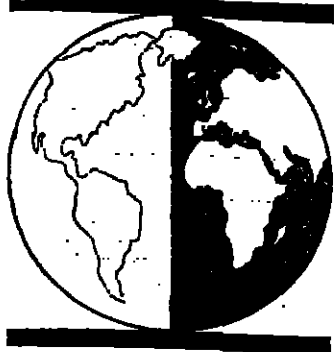
A device which breaks the communications barrier between humans and plants has come on the market. It is claimed to be able to tell whether foliage is having growing pains.

The device, called a bio activity translator, can tune in to a plant's moods and turn complaints or expressions of joy into a flute-like melody varying according to the plant's temper.

More than 1,000 of the electronic boxes designed and manufactured by Mr Jeremy Lord at a modest factory in Wandsworth, south-east London, have been sold in Britain. His factory is busy assembling the devices for an eager world market.

The bio activity translator uses sensitive electronic circuitry tuned to the variances of voltages present in plant cells and converts them through a synthesiser into a series of notes which portray whether the plant is happy or morose.

The technique was developed by Mr Lord, who used it to measure the microscopic voltages that



Mobil cited by US prices body

Mobil Oil and 10 other unnamed oil companies have exceeded anti-inflation guidelines, the United States Council on Wage and Price Stability stated in Washington.

Should Mobil fail to produce a compliant plan suitable to the Council, it could be prohibited from bidding for government contracts worth up to \$500m (about £221m).

A Mobil spokesman has denied the accusation and said the Council might be asked to reconsider its decision.

Mr Robert Russell, the Director of the Council said non-compliance had added \$286m to the earnings of the 11 companies since October 1979, when the anti-inflation programme started.

Perfume's partner Pertamina has chosen a Spanish-Taiwanese consortium with links to an influential Indonesian business group as its partner in the long-delayed Dumai oil refinery project, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* reports from Jakarta.

Acro to explore Dubai

Atlantic Richfield Company's Acro International oil and gas division has signed a 25 year concession to explore for onshore oil in Dubai, company officials say. Acro will start geological surveys of the area immediately.

Facsimile link

Ing C Olivetti & C SPA of Ivrea, Italy has signed an agreement with Matra SA of France for joint design and production of apparatus for automatic transmission of documents in facsimile over telephone lines.

Gas find off Ghana

Natural gas has been discovered by Phillips Petroleum some 20 miles offshore the Ghanaian town of Half-Asini, according to Mr George Benneh, the Ghanaian Minister for lands, natural resources, fuel and power, speaking in Abidjan.

\$24m contracts

China has signed 186 contracts worth \$24m (£10.6m) with about 100 foreign companies to process or assemble electronic products, the New China News Agency reports from Peking. The contracts cover mainly consumer items, such as television sets, radios, calculators, cassette recorders, watches and household appliances.

Oil near Amazon

Petroleo Brasileiro SA, Petrosbras, has discovered small quantities of light crude oil 120 kilometres from the mouth of the Amazon, it is announced in Rio de Janeiro.

NEDC report urges transition of office equipment makers to electronics

Moving into the informatics market

Britain has no more than five years to mobilize its resources in the new industry of informatics if it is to withstand "tremendous competition" from American and Japanese companies, a sector working party of the National Economic Development Council says in a report published today.

Informatics is in essence the new office systems and products industry which is emerging through the convergence of telecommunications, computing and information processing. The traditional office equipment and communications companies and the newer electronics and software companies will all be involved in exploiting "a huge worldwide market".

The report is written by the office machinery sector working party, chaired by Mr James Merriman, chairman of the National Computing Centre. The group identifies as a particular short-term problem for companies in this sector, quite apart from that of preparing to exploit the new informatics markets, a recent surge in Japanese imports of reprographic and photocopying equipment. This problem is particularly acute because United Kingdom companies in this field form the dominant element in the office machinery industry. It is compounded by the change in emphasis from electromechanical to electronic products, with clear implications for skills and employment.

Imports of Japanese desktop top, plain paper copiers form the immediate threat to the traditional export surplus of United Kingdom companies in this field. The report urges British companies to plan to increase their manufacturing capacity for



Mr James Merriman: Britain's office machinery industry needs a "trouble-free" year to change to electronics.

these smaller copiers. This would mean recruiting people skilled in electronics and would also need some government action.

The Government should also take the initiative to explore with foreign-owned multinational—especially Rank Xerox—bases for an expansion of their British manufacture of the smaller copiers.

In an effort to speed the transition to electronics of the traditional United Kingdom office equipment industry, the working party and the Electronic Components Industry Federation have undertaken a survey of the present supply of components to the industry and the prospects for improving links between com-

ponent producers and customers. This, because of the advance of microelectronics, will become increasingly important at the design stage.

The Government's research establishments might also help to accelerate the industry's own efforts to "go electronic", the report suggests. Mr Merriman said at a press conference yesterday that the office machinery industry was ready to make an impact on the marketplace. But it needed "a trouble-free scene" for the next year if its objectives were to be achieved.

Those companies which had not already planned a transition from electro-mechanical to electronics products were indeed at risk, Mr Merriman said. A NEDC official at the press conference pointed out that the "next originating" part of the industry (typewriters) was not simply under threat—it did not exist.

The sector working party supported the setting up last year of the National Enterprise Board's Nexos office systems subsidiary. The report notes the "very positive" approach to the "very emerging" of their native informatics industries by the governments of the United States, France and West Germany.

The British Government should now set an example, the report says, by taking a positive lead in demonstrating the systems technology in the working environment. (1980 progress report, office machinery sector working party, published by the National Economic Development Council.)

Kenneth Owen

'Last chance' this year for EEC on energy

By Alan Wood

This year might offer the EEC its last breathing space to look realistically at the problems of energy supply and to agree on policies to deal with them.

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission told the annual luncheon of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee in London yesterday.

The case for a Community energy policy was unassailable; indeed, there could scarcely be an effective Common Market without a common energy policy, said Mr Jenkins.

He pointed out that measures taken within the EEC, including price increases, might well have reduced energy consumption by between 7 and 10 per cent below what it would otherwise have been between 1974 and 1979. Oil consumption was 30 million tons less in 1978 than in 1973.

Energy dependence in the Community on imported oil fell from 60 per cent in 1973 to 47 per cent in 1979 and the proportion of energy requirements met by oil fell during the same period from 60 to 55 per cent. But the gap between what had been done and what needed to be done to shape an effective energy policy remained wide.

Better energy conservation and higher investment in ways of saving energy and exploiting new sources were needed.

The EEC also had to put greater effort into research and development at Community level and should investigate eliminating variations within the Community in energy prices and taxation. The economic case for an energy price policy on a Community basis was very strong.

Drive to stabilize naphtha prices by European companies

By John Huxley

Five of Europe's largest chemical companies, including ICI, yesterday launched a price reporting system aimed at stabilizing the market in naphtha, one of the industry's main feedstocks.

The system, which has yet to receive the European Commission's approval, is largely a response by major buyers of naphtha to big, and often unpredictable, changes in price.

In the second quarter of 1978 contract prices of \$130 a tonne were being paid. At the beginning of this year, they had climbed to \$380 a tonne.

On the spot market, however, the price per tonne rose during 1979 from \$200 to \$400, jumping by as much as \$20 a day. Contract prices (for naphtha sold on a 12-monthly basis but with quarterly price adjustments) have tended to lag behind spot prices. But at the beginning of 1980, spot prices suddenly tumbled, and contract prices are now some \$30 a tonne above the spot market.

A number of major refiners in Eastern Europe and the Gulf, producing countries of the oil, have been able to link their prices to those of the spot market, which increased in volume from 2 million to 5 million tonnes a year between 1977 and 1979.

ICI, whose naphtha bill increased by £180m to £400m for the same quantity last year, has become increasingly concerned that this price linking is making the market more volatile.

Since last April, ICI, along with BASF and Bayer, of West Germany, DSM of the Netherlands and Rhone-Poulenc of France, has been working

closely with the European Commission's competition and energy directorates to produce a new pricing reference.

The new system will demonstrate the size and importance of the market for contract naphtha sold at firm price and provide an alternative source of information for linking Mr Geoffrey Paton-Williams, an ICI director with responsibility for purchasing, explained yesterday.

A firm of Dutch auditors, Klynveld, Kraayenhof and Co, will produce an average weighted price and details of the underlying volume.

The five companies account for about 26 per cent of the naphtha used in the West European petrochemicals industry. ICI expects 50 million tonnes to be consumed this year, of which the five account for about 20 million tonnes. ICI, itself, consumes about 40 per cent of its naphtha needs—about 3.5 million tonnes last year—from its own sources, mainly its share in the Ninian oilfield. But it has still been at the mercy of sudden price movements.

Mr Herman Scopes, a naphtha buyer in ICI petrochemicals division, said that the raw material, a clear liquid from the "lighter end of the crude oil barrel, is in plentiful supply. He believes that barring any further upheaval among the oil producers, prices may have reached a temporary plateau.

Meanwhile, chemicals companies are investigating the feasibility of using alternative feedstocks. ICI, for example, in joint venture with BP, recently commissioned a £200m cracker at Wilton, on Teesside, which can use both naphtha and natural gas liquids.

Output cut in world's shipyards

By Peter Mill

Output of the world's shipyards dropped last year to its lowest level for 12 years, but new orders placed were the highest for five years.

The few merchant ships completed reflects the low level of ordering in the past four years, and the effects of the retrenchment which has taken place. Rationalization measures have involved cutbacks in capacity, redundancies and the conversion shipyards to other types of heavy engineering.

Although the level of new orders rose last year and it is hoped that there will be a steady trickle of orders for the rest of this year, yards face the gloomy prognosis that further cuts will be necessary unless there is a sharp revival. More than half of the industry's existing order book is scheduled for completion by the end of 1980.

The world shipbuilding industry's total order book stands at 28.3 million tons gross, according to the latest annual return published by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, reflecting a rise of 1.6 million tons of new orders in the final three months of last year, which pushed the total volume of new orders gained in 1979 to about 17 million tons.

But output was well down on previous years amounting to only about 14 million tons compared with the peak production of 34.2 million tons in 1975.

Japan remains the dominant shipbuilding nation with a total order book of 9.3 million tons which was boosted during the year as a result of new orders of 1.5 million tons. South Korea and Denmark also both managed to increase their order books.

But the British industry, now largely state-owned and facing a further period of labour cutbacks, boasted an order book of 761,960 tons gross at the year end, down from 118,138 tons on the previous year. British Shipbuilders, the state corporation, has been forced to turn increasingly to naval work to maintain employment. In the world league table, the United Kingdom industry has slipped to eleventh place in terms of the size of its order book.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly figures for Great Britain including school leavers

	Total unemployed 000s	Seasonally adjusted 000s	% of all unemployed	Adult vacancies 000s
1979				
Feb	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Mar	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Apr	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
May	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Jun	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Jul	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Aug	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Sep	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Oct	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Nov	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
Dec	1,388	1,305	-5.9	228
1980				
Jan	1,404	1,325	-5.6	205
Feb	1,422	1,342	-5.4	190

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted (excluding school leavers)

	Number	% of all unemployed
South East	277,300	19.6
East Anglia	31,400	2.2
South West	30,700	2.2
West Midlands	123,400	8.7
East Midlands	77,500	5.5
Yorkshire & the Humber	121,300	8.6
North West	204,600	14.6
North	202,000	14.5
Wales	85,400	6.1
Scotland	139,800	10.0
NI	53,300	3.8
UK	1,385,100	100.0

Isuzu Motors

Isuzu Motors a Japanese car maker reports a consolidated net profit in the year to last October 31 of 12.811bn yen—a fall of 7.2 per cent. However, sales increased 14.1 per cent to 646,423m yen.

An Isuzu Motors official said "The main reason for the net profit decline was an increase in production costs at seven subsidiaries. Sales as a whole increased, the official added, however, the cost of trucks—Isuzu's main product—were unexpectedly sluggish.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why unemployment cannot be described as 'involuntary'

From Professor G. W. Maynard

Sir, In your article in *The Times* (February 25) Professors Hahn and Neild are surely right to criticize the monetarist for denying the possibility of involuntary unemployment, but they are equally surely wrong in giving the impression that the unemployment we have today is simply of that variety.

To affirm, as they did in their third from last paragraph, that unemployment today is not caused by workers refusing to take jobs that are on offer because the wages are too low, hardly refutes the argument that, at the real wage level, enforced by trade union control over labour supply, private sector entrepreneurs are not willing to offer all the jobs that workers are willing to take. At a lower real wage level, demand for labour would be greater; and so would employment, unless of course trade unions withdrew supply. But then of course from the point of view of the labour force as a whole, unemployment could scarcely be called "involuntary".

Moreover it is not manifestly the case that the typical British firm would be willing to sell more at the present price if the demand were there. If it were so, how could one explain how it was that during the second half of 1978, when consumer real expenditure rose by over 7 per cent, domestic output of manufacturers rose by barely 3 per cent while imports rose by over 20 per cent?

There was no shortage of aggregate demand then, although employment in manufacturing actually fell. It is not open to Professors Hahn and Neild to reply that sterling was overvalued, since, with a lower exchange rate, the price level of manufacturers in sterling would certainly have been higher. Even then, unless increasing returns are typical right across manufacturing industry (in

which case, why were they not taken advantage of without devastating effects?) the profitability of producing and selling would only have been greater if the real wage had been lower.

The fact surely is that the steep rise in the real wage level of non-labour material inputs, including energy, to manufacturing industry in 1974, relative to manufacturing output prices, in effect lowered the marginal revenue product of labour relative to the going "own product" real wage being received by the labour force, at all levels of employment; and failure of the real wage to adjust downwards in the required degree was the basic cause of a decline in the demand for labour. No doubt other factors were also present, for example, the consequent collapse of profits in manufacturing industry and decline in investment at a time when, in the world as a whole, the propensity to save had risen; but it seems clear that the resulting unemployment cannot be described as involuntary in the Keynesian sense, and would not be so described even by Keynes himself if pages 23-29 of the *General Theory* are to be believed.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY MAYNARD,
Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences,
University of Reading,
Reading RG6 2AA
February 25.

From Mr S. S. Harris
Sir, That Professors Frank Hahn and Robert Neild (*Business News*, February 25) are somewhat out of touch with the business world is obvious from their statement that "There is abundant evidence that firms fix prices by adding a mark-up to their normal costs." Abundant evidence? If you are actually in business you either do this or die, since you have to make a profit and keep on making it or go bust.

A shortage of labour in the engineering industry

From Mr Bernard Noakes

Sir, I wonder how many more managers like myself in this country are confused by reports of growing unemployment and gloomy predictions for the future, with regard to manufacturing industries and engineering in particular.

It seems to me that it is high time the true situation with regard to unemployment is told and that it is simply that because of our generous social services, it is not in many people's interest to work. And, the growing number of unemployed persons is not as a result of falling jobs, but because people who become unemployed as a result of a particular closure will not accept a job in a possibly less glamorous industry, as they can exist quite happily on taxpayers' money.

It is without doubt obvious that many major manufacturing companies in this country are depressed and quite obviously there are subsequent redundancies, but nevertheless there are many thousands of small engineering companies which cannot grow and take advantage of continuous opportunities simply because they cannot get the necessary labour of both skilled and unskilled men. Improvements in production programmes, and in my opinion until we get this situation resolved, we must all accept the gloomy predictions made by the media, which are not truly representative of the current level of trade available.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD NOAKES,
Managing Director,
Ascot Precision Engineering Ltd.,
Tomman Crescent,
Rayleigh,
Essex, SS6 7UY,
February 18.

Incentives for work

From Professor Dr W. von Simon

Sir, On February 18 on television Mr Callaghan reproached the present Government with having "given away" more than £1,000m to the higher bracket taxpayer. But whose money? Mr Callaghan's or his friends? Or would it not be more correct to speak of "not taking away" that money from those who should have kept it? You pay for what you get and you get what you pay for. If you take away so much of a man's earnings that he is not being paid for his risks, worries

and imaginative thought but prefers instead to become a civil servant or to sell his usefulness abroad, then you get the kind of management which is available at that price.

If not, you don't "give away" that man's taxes but you buy his services without which, in a competitive world, you can not run a successful industry, as long as other countries do not indulge in the same self-defeating dream of equality.

Yours faithfully,
W. VON SIMON,
49 Duncan Terrace,
Rushmore, Woking,
Surrey, GU24 0BA,
February 19.

Obsolete airport trolleys?

From Mr W. A. R. Davies

Sir, Your correspondent (Mr M. D. Ross, February 12) bemoans the uncontrollability of airport baggage trolleys. If I may presume to reply on behalf of the "world's best brains", I can assure him that the achievements in air transportation with which he credits us are a mere bagatelle by comparison with this problem.

With the technology available today, the successful design of a lightweight, durable, low-cost, baggage trolley which is also controllable must be regarded as no more than an engineer's pipedream.

I can offer a crumb of solace. Wider acceptance of my proposal that passengers should be lightly anaesthetized and then loaded into air-conditioned capsules along with their baggage and transported as cargo would render the trolleys obsolete. It would also ensure that passengers and their baggage arrived at the same destination.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. R. DAVIES,
Jorl House,
Dean Road,
Lockley,
Ramsay,
Hampshire SO5 0JQ,
February 13.

Inflation accounting: adjusting for trade creditors

From Mr D. I. Mitchell Innes

Sir, Messrs A. J. Merritt and Allen Sykes in their article of February 11 "Inflation accounting: how badly flawed is ED24?" postulate that there is no case for considering trade credit on any different basis from bank borrowings or debentures. Using this hypothesis they maintain that realistic accounts can be satisfactorily derived from historic costs (HC) accounts by the ED24 corrections to fixed assets, stocks and monetary assets, and no adjustment should be made for monetary liabilities such as creditors on the grounds that creditors and borrowers are alike and interchangeable.

It is true that there are few businesses the accounting systems of which could cater for the extra work load required for a system of instant revaluation. There are few company treasurers who would wish to exchange the certainty of trade credit for the unbudgetable cost

and relative impermanence of an increased banking facility. I would therefore suggest that on grounds of both theory and practice the adjustment for monetary items should be made in respect of both debtors and creditors.

I should like to end on a positive note in that I am in agreement with the view in the article that the gearing adjustment can distort the real level of profits that can be prudently distributed and if it leads to the dropping of the gearing adjustment from the proposed accounting standard it will have served a most useful purpose.

Yours faithfully,
D. I. MITCHELL INNES,
Woods Farm,
Sutton on the Forest,
Warwick CV36 1DW,
February 15.

National Westminster Bank

- Group Profits for 1979 £441 million
- Total Assets exceed £28,900 million
- 9 million Customers
- 113,000 Shareholders
- 80,000 Staff worldwide

DEPOSITS

£289m

£112m

£40m

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

PRE-TAX PROFITS

£441m

£19,600m

£26,500m

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

NatWest slows the pace

After last week's better than expected 49 per cent profit growth from Lloyds, the market has been seeing from Lloyds even higher for the other clearing banks. Too high, it turns out, with National Westminster's 44 per cent increase to £441.5m pre-tax coming right at the bottom end of outside estimates. So having outperformed the others at the half-way stage with more than doubled profits of £220m, NatWest's second-half improvement of only 12 per cent does not look so good against Lloyds' 40 per cent.

As Lloyds showed when bank profits were last at their cyclical peak in 1973, it tends to put the other clearers in the shade when interest rates are rising sharply thanks to its higher proportion of current account money. With NatWest depending on expensive wholesale funds for 26 per cent of its deposits, compared with Lloyds' virtual independence of the money markets and a continued switch away from current account into interest bearing deposit accounts, NatWest's domestic banking profits managed only a 67 per cent gain against Lloyds' 90 per cent, and that is the sort of picture that could well emerge from Barclays and Midland next month.

Overseas, NatWest is continuing to set a fairly hot pace with its international banking profits 18 per cent ahead to over £100m, where Lloyds only managed to maintain earnings. Even without the first-time inclusion of National Bank of North America, the group's thriving foreign exchange and treasury operations combined with a good Eurocurrency book would have kept the overseas side ahead.

Meanwhile, the new bad debt information shows a sizeable jump in general provisions for the group—up more than a quarter to £91.1m reflecting NatWest's cautious outlook for the economy in 1980 although overall provisions have dropped from 1.6 to 1.4 per cent of advances. As with Lloyds, the current cost figures show a very different picture with pre-tax profits only £42m up to £285m. But with a low tax charge now that it is providing for less deferred tax, owing to an improvement in the quality of its leasing business, retained current cost earnings are up from £94m to £133m.

And with a free capital ratio of 4 per cent and the heavy capital spending of former years coming to an end, NatWest is more relaxed about its capital ratios, enabling it to be generous with a 31 per cent dividend rise to 25p a share, where the yield is 7 per cent at 358p down 13p in a weak banking sector yesterday.

Commercial Union

Doubts in the United States

Down £4.6m at £137.6m profits from Commercial Union are fractionally better than market expectations and will provide hope for those prepared to take an optimistic view about the severity of the downturn in United States underwriting.

Thanks to a small profit in the fourth quarter, the United States underwriting deficit has been restrained to £8.5m against a previous surplus of £7.7m—and CU reports that claims resulting from its selective assault on private lines business are so far at a very satisfactory level. Meanwhile, CU is fairly confident that despite the expansion expenses have peaked at a ratio to premiums of 33.1 per cent.

CU, however, would be the first to concede that it is early days yet and last year's operating ratio of 102.5 per cent is certain to worsen in the face of particular pressure on rates from engineering State Commissioners.

Elsewhere on the underwriting front, United Kingdom profits have held up well at £3.5m (£3.8m), but results from Europe have deteriorated markedly and experience in fiercely regulated Holland has remained almost as bad as ever, although the deficit has been cut from £11.4m to £10.7m.

An overall deficit of £21.3m against a previous surplus of £2.9m has, however, been comfortably absorbed by investment income up 13 per cent at £141m and life profits up £1.6m at £16.6m. Allowing for exchange rates, investment income would

have risen by around 21 per cent and on the same adjustment pre-tax profits would have been almost £8m higher.

Continuing growth in investment income should enable the group to cope with perhaps doubled underwriting losses in the current year and still keep profits above the £120m mark. Given hopes of recovery in 1981, the shares up 2p to 142p yielding 9.9 per cent, after an 11.5 per cent increase in the net payment, and representing 6.3 times earnings could start to attract some interest.

But CU has yet to prove that its expansive stance in the United States is right at a time when the competitive and inflationary situation is worsening. The possibility of United States losses spiralling is not being ruled out by the market and for this reason CU shares, in common with the rest of the sector, are going to remain under heavy pressure at least until the next interim is known.

IMI

So far, so good

An engineer which isn't flar on its back or looks like becoming so in the next six months is a rarity these days. IMI, then, chose a psychologically important moment to publish an 8 per cent improvement in profits at £34.1m, all the more so since in the first half of the year profits had trailed by just over 13 per cent.

Moreover, at this early stage of the 1980 period business remains fairly firm, though there are qualms about what could happen later on. The steel strike, though not directly affecting IMI's non-ferrous-based business, could ultimately disrupt its customers. BL, though not a crucial customer, has implications for a wide variety of metal bashing industries. And, perhaps most significantly, what happens to demand for tube and fittings from the building trades since this provided IMI with significant growth last year. Even so, and despite yesterday's 5p rise to 56p in the shares, IMI begins to look like as good a bet as any in the sector for riding out the recession, selling at only 31 times historic earnings and yielding 11.2 per cent on a payment twice covered by current cost earnings.

Meanwhile, IMI continues to invest heavily (£25m last year against cash flow of just over £30m) and will continue to do so notably in the new metals area where it has already sanctioned spending of £4m on new titanium melting capacity following near-agreement on a joint venture plant to produce titanium granules of the type required by Rolls-Royce.

● Serck and Rockwell are now discussing the possibility that the latter will make a bid for the former, although nobody is talking money yet. In one respect this move is a mirror image of last year's attempt (eventually successful, although only after much coming and going, and partly thanks to the intervention of the Takeover Panel) to corral Wilmot Breeden. It follows a spate of buying in the market which has taken Rockwell's share up to very little short of the 30 per cent at which a full bid must be made under the Takeover Panel rules.

Now, Rockwell's activities threaten to open wide, once again, the whole question of what constitutes control. It is not a prospect which the Takeover Panel views with any enthusiasm: but the fact is that Rockwell, with a 29.7 per cent stake in Serck, is in a position to block a counter-bidder—particularly a counter-bidder starting from scratch—unless that counter-bidder is prepared to pay well over the odds (in which case it would presumably be open to Rockwell to sell out at a handsome profit anyway).

It could, of course, be argued that the problem lies, not in the stake itself, but in the speed with which Rockwell acquired it: but then that is a tribute to the skill of Rockwell's advisers, the flexibility of the London market, and the fact that some at least of Serck's shareholders exercised their right to have money in the hand rather than waiting on the prospect of a counter-bidder in the bush. The net result may be less than fair to other Serck shareholders: but there is no remedy in describing any of those virtues as a vice.

The Eurobond market is facing the most serious challenge in its short history. Interest rates are soaring and bond prices plunging. It has become widely recognized that some permanent structural damage is being wreaked upon the fabric of the market.

The depth and duration of the present bear phase is producing a fundamental rethink of strategy on the part of virtually all bond houses. To some bankers the condition of the market is now so serious as to bring into question its ability to continue as a source of long-term funds.

These are not just the familiar squeals of protest of a market suffering a cyclical downturn. Dire though the 1974 bear market was, it produced nothing to match the present collapse. Losses on dollar bonds issued last year of between 20 and 30 per cent are standard. And almost half of that has taken place within the past month. Even in the more sedate Deutsche mark and Swiss franc sectors losses are in the 10-20 per cent range.

To the extent that investors hold their bonds to maturity, the paper losses will never become real, of course. But the involvement of professional bond houses in the market is so deep that the fall of the scale can be seriously damaging.

Last year was a record one for new issues with total international bond issues of almost

Shakeout in the Eurobond market

\$41,000m (£18,000m). However, a substantial, if indefinable proportion of these did not end up in the portfolios of "genuine" investors—insurance companies, central banks, wealthy individuals and so on—but rather remained in the hands of the managers and underwriters of the issues.

Partly this was because the fiercely competitive climate made it difficult to win new issue business from would-be borrowers, without offering time terms which were not always acceptable to investors. Partly it was simply because investors were worried that interest rates would rise and therefore preferred the higher and more certain short-term rates available by leaving their funds on deposit.

Professionals have also suffered in their role as managers of the secondary market in Eurobonds, which ranks turnover only behind the New York Stock Exchange. During the past three or four years the number of banks making a market in Eurobonds has grown dramatically.

Losses have been incurred in two ways. First, the decline in prices has frequently been so rapid that even the most nimble of traders have been unable to avoid capital loss on the bond positions he is required to hold. Secondly, the cost of financing bond positions has been greater than the yield generated because short-term rates have persistently been higher than long term rates.

The main question is over the future of the secondary market. Reinforcement is a relatively straightforward method of stemming losses. Moreover, many of the more recent comers to the market have begun to question the wisdom of their thinking when they initially decided to move in on the back of a buoyant market two or three years ago.

Probably the most important reason was that the secondary market was seen as a way into being a powerful and profitable Eurobond house. The ability to place bonds with investors, only by developing placing capacity, it was argued, could a bank expect to compete effectively with a manager of new issues. Besides providing an attractive source of fee income, new issue management could also produce immensely valuable commercial spin-offs in terms of contact with important customers.

If a house was not able to provide its investing clients with a secondary market outlet, the argument went on, it could hardly aspire to become an influential primary market force.

The theory has not been borne out in practice. The correlation between secondary and primary market activity is still to be proved. Some of the biggest issuing houses have remained very small in bond trading, while some of the most active

market makers have failed to capitalize on their strength by becoming successful issuing houses.

Aside from the question of stemming immediate losses, reinforcement is thus widely seen to be justifiable and is already under way. Instead of making a two-way market in bonds to anyone who is interested, trading operations are increasingly being limited to dealing on behalf of clients only. In some cases broadly-based market making is giving way to a smaller, more specialist approach.

But this raises as many questions as it answers. If market making capacity is permanently reduced, how, in the long run, can the primary market survive? Investors might already be expected to be deeply disillusioned with the fixed interest markets and a loss of liquidity would only serve to drive them further away.

Having held on this far there is an obvious case for market makers to struggle on until conditions improve in the hope of raising market share. The problem is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to foresee when the market might recover.

And yet, despite the cutback, and all the devices employed by suffering traders to avoid dealing, the markets have not dried up.

Turnover through the clearing houses has held at around \$2,500 million a week for the past two weeks, well up to the

levels of a year ago. One explanation is the success of the brokers, acting as intermediaries between bond market professionals, who have moved in within the past year.

If the number of market makers continues to shrink, the brokers will be increasingly needed to handle the business of those houses which will only act for their clients. There would be no opportunities, too, for the recently launched computerized trading and settlement system, Eures, although it does not replace the market maker's function.

But the leading trading houses will, in any case, find powerful justification for staying in business, even if they cut back temporarily. They will be particularly so for the dominant American investment banks, which have made so much money out of equities lately as to divert any losses in bonds. The ending of withholding tax on interest payments to foreigners, opening up the prospect of an integrated worldwide dollar bond market, will give them a new interest in building up European operations.

On present indications, the likelihood is that the market-making role will increasingly concentrate within a few such houses with brokers also playing a much expanded role. For the rest, it is hard to see why some of the smaller players should want to stay in the game at all.

The private Amazon kingdom of Mr Daniel K Ludwig

Manaus

It looks like a battlefield. The charred trees of the Amazon litter the hillsides like so many corpses.

The scorched earth policy of Jari has been condemned by ecologists and conservationists, but it is central to the plan of Mr Daniel K. Ludwig, one of the richest men in the world. He is replanting this part of Amazonia with fast-growing trees for his huge pulp mill.

Mr Ludwig's forestry experts will plant nine million trees over the next year.

Every few months Mr Ludwig visits his private 3 million acre Amazonian kingdom. At 83, and with a slight stoop, Mr Ludwig is the enigmatic figurehead behind Jari-Floralis, a Agropecuaria, the name of the project based in the small town of Monte Dourado which he built. Mr Ludwig needs to be concerned so far the Jari scheme has cost \$600m. For the first seven years he bore this cost from his own pocket but since then the money has come from his many other interests in shipping, hotels, oil refineries, and loan companies. Financial support has also come from long-term loans from American and Japanese banks with interest repayments of tens of millions of dollars.

A strange fact about Jari is that although 35,000 people are employed on the various projects, you see so few of them. It is as if the forest had cast a giant umbrella over their activities or some activity was going on underground or under the cover of night. Even in the offices of the key men there are only a few faded charts on the wooden walls to give one some idea of industrious endeavour.

Mr Ludwig's dream was to find a "renewable commodity"—a continuous yield forest. He found this in the Gmelina tree from Nigeria and Indonesia, the Caribbean pine, and lately with the Deglupta, a eucalyptus from Bornes on which experiments are being undertaken. Some 250,000 acres of new plantings have already been made—yet even this huge

acreage is less than 10 per cent of Jari.

The 35,000 people who work here cost the company 74m cruzeiros (£720,000) a month in wages alone. "And one can add 50 per cent to that figure for fringe benefits," said Mr Ludwig. "Jari is a huge labour force," said Mr Thomas Scott Brand, a youthful-looking senior manager. He added that every six months there is an inflation adjustment in salaries.

I had heard that the company paid its unskilled workers only the minimum wage required by state and national laws. "That is true," Mr Brand said, "and the minimum is 2,400 cruzeiros a month." But he added, the worker could easily quadruple this with production bonuses.

Office workers in Jari get between 5,000-15,000 a month; foresters, who are mainly university trained, get between 25,000-40,000 and pulp mill workers, an elite force, can virtually name their own figure, Mr Brand said. The social hierarchy is very visible in Monte Dourado. The senior management live in beautiful four-bedroomed, two-bathroomed stone and wood villas. The workers have makes do with tiled roof houses without much shade. Light and water are supplied free.

Mr Ludwig's pulp mill is sited at Munguba, a place which gives a good idea of what uncontrolled development on the Amazon would be like. Near the mill is a huge power station. As the Gmelina chips are processed smoke belches out.

"Jari is now moving from development to full-scale industrial production," Mr Cecil Macdonald from Nova Scotia said. "We are now producing 700 tons of finest bleached pulp a day. There have been some growing pains, but things are now going really well."

Near the mill the air is delicately scented. This comes from the resin of the chips and Macdonald said that Mr Ludwig is considering using the resin to make perfume and soap.

Travelling up the Amazon from Iquitos in Peru to Belem, I met many university students who were, without exception, implacably opposed to the Jari scheme. They said it was monstrous that millions of trees in Amazonia, essential to the environment, should be burnt to prove something to Mr Ludwig and to add to his already considerable fortune. The students saw the Amazon as a miracle of evolution which should be left alone for other generations to enjoy.

This touches on another point. Brazil is a fiercely nationalistic country. In Brasilia, the capital, there has been disquiet over what is happening in Jari and what part this American-owned and run kingdom within Brazil is going to play in the life of the country.

As a country Brazil could hardly survive without the multinational corporations, and the government does not want to move precipitately in case it could provide a counter reaction.

There are, it seems, three options open to the government. First, to let Jari be an area of national security so that those running it would be answerable to a military governor.

Second, to make it part of the federal state of Amapa, administered by a governor. Third, to make it part of the state of Para, almost administered by a governor. Finally, a separate state could be created.

Any of these options would help to restore national pride and make Brazilians feel they were having some say in what was going on in Jari. It was Senator Roberto Campos, the former Brazilian ambassador to Washington and later a finance minister in the government, who persuaded Mr Ludwig, who had originally planned to site his emprise in Nigeria, to take a look at Brazil.

He paid just under a dollar an acre for the 3,000-acre estate. He purchased it on a consortium of Brazilian and Portuguese businessmen who in



A vast industrial-agricultural project has been built in Amazonia by reclusive American multi-millionaire Daniel K. Ludwig, seen here in a rare photograph taken 17 years ago. Geoffrey Watkins investigates this controversial scheme.

turn had bought it from the infamous Colonel José Julio, a ruthless adventurer from the state of Ceara who took over the territory at the start of the century and ran it like his private estate. Colonel Julio set out to exploit the territory for its gold and rubber. He used forced labour and exercised a reign of terror over them.

It is Colonel Julio who is now causing Mr Ludwig great concern even though he is long dead. Some of the titles and deeds to Jari are in contention, and Mr Ludwig is locked in legal battle with the government. His advisers will be difficult and costly as some of the deeds are missing and others have parts missing and are therefore open to different interpretations. The lawyers, of course, are going to get rich, but victory for Mr Ludwig is essential if his empire is to

remain integrated. "At the moment while this dispute goes on," said a senior assistant, "Jari is like a doughnut—the centre is missing."

Another question mark hangs over Jari. What is going to happen to the project after Mr Ludwig dies? He cannot have many years left to see his plan put beyond the reach of political, economic or financial upheaval or manipulation. Will there be a power struggle as in the case of the other millionaire recluses Mr Howard Hughes? Mr Ludwig's aides have been with him a long time and no doubt could take over his empire tomorrow. But in the face of rising costs, inflation, and other related economic and political pressures, will there be a change of emphasis, with the Jari different investments for a quicker return?

Business Diary: Licensed to bark • Trice nightly

Robin Hodgson (below) is an agreeable fellow—surprisingly agreeable, given the enthusiasm, the vigour, the clean-cut almost all-American drive which his career so far displays.

Consider his progression: modern history at Oxford; business school followed by a spell in investment banking in the United States; rapid advance to the post of managing director within the rapidly expanding M. J. Nightingale, an investment bank which provides an over-the-counter market and competes against The Stock Exchange; 2½ years as Conservative member of Parliament for Walsall North (in the wake of John Stoenhouse); chairman of the brand new Association of Licensed Dealers; and now, latest but not doubtless not least, his pioneering membership of the Council for the Securities Industry, the City's overriding watchdog body.

Amongst his saving graces is his willingness to admit to a boyhood in P. G. Wodehouse country. He was brought up in Blidworth, "just a few miles down the road from Bladings".

He has (of course) political immensely enthusiastic, and you can't help wondering, talking to him, if he was not born 20 years after his time. Or is he, at 37, the shape of things to come?

Julien Nicolle is boss of one of the biggest hotel chains in the world (first by number of members, third by number of rooms), even though his own establishment is a modest place with just 13 rooms, all at under £12 a night.

Nicolle is president of the *Logis de France*, an association of small, family-owned hotels in France.

He was in London yesterday to launch the organization's new guide, and enthusiastically calculating that Britons spent £51 million in "his" hotels last year, "equivalent to 500,000 nights 600,000 meals".

But Nicolle has a second role, as a sort of *Canute in reverse*. He is the mayor of Mont Saint Michel, which may have only 180 inhabitants but remains France's biggest tourist attraction.

● Men on the night shift at BL's Rover, Solihull, plant are in trouble again. Not this time for sleeping on the job, but for doing the work of two men.

The General and Municipal Workers Union has complained that 40 Rover night workers are taking the bread out of its members' mouths by moonlighting as road sweepers for West Midlands County Council.

It seems that three months ago a contract cleaning company was recruited to clean the streets of Birmingham. They arrived for work in hired vans, equipped with yellow waterproofer, brooms and shovels. When their eight-hour night shift finishes at 5.30 am they rush to their cleaning "beats".



Julien Nicolle yesterday.

tion after Paris, with 1.6 million visitors a year. The boy in which the *Abelard* stands is slowly sinking in, and it is feared that in 50 years the sea, which surrounds it 120 days in each year, will no longer come close.

Nicolle and his fellow townsfolk are competing to get the French government to approve a multi-million pound scheme to stop the sea's retreat. The final decision is to be taken on March 11 and he rates the chance of Jari to one in the scheme's favour.

Meanwhile, in the true tradition of French family hotels, he has left running his own to son Remy.

● Logis de France at Auberges Rurales, 1980: Free, from the French Government Tourist Office.

● Lewis Robertson, deputy chairman and chief executive of the Scottish Development Agency, said yesterday he will quite when his term expires next January.

He now complains of "front log" and working a 12-hour day six days a week.

Robertson, aged 57, wants to give the Government and himself room to manoeuvre and says there are no political overtones to his departure. He makes it clear he is in the market for "another fascinating" job, preferably in private industry.

● Knut Kloster, the Norwegian brave enough to bring back to life the Atlantic liner *France*, gave an impromptu advertisement for sea travel yesterday. He failed to turn up for the London launching of the £45m project because he was fog-bound at Oslo airport.

Kloster took the shipping world by surprise last year when he paid £9m for the 20-year-old liner after its five-year lay-up. But after a quick £35m conversion in Germany, Kloster's men were confident yesterday that the gamble will pay off. The *France* still has 20 years' life ahead at half the price of a new ship, and should earn £50m a year on short cruises out of Miami starting this summer, they say.

Before that she will be making a seven-day crossing from Southampton to New York on May 7, at fares of £500-£600 including a return air ticket.

Britain's main contribution to the venture is 37 miles of carpeting worth £500,000 from the Carpet Manufacturing Company, of Kidderminster. It was "one of the most complex projects we have ever undertaken," says CMC export manager Pierre Palethorpe, "with a four-month deadline from inception to delivery".

"What about saving the haddock, then?" asked an awkward customer in a Hemel Hempstead fish and chip shop on being served by a youth wearing a *Save-The-Whale* tee-shirt.

Ross Davies

Foreign interest rates are hitting Japan's currency

More troubles for the yen

The outbreak of an international interest rate war could scarcely have come at a worse time for the Japanese government. The yen, which was already under pressure on foreign exchange markets, is now weakened still further by rising interest rates overseas.

Last week's one point rise in Japan's discount rate was planned long in advance of the United States' rise in its discount rate. But it was only announced afterwards, when it had already been overtaken by events.

Yesterday's decision to tighten credit by raising reserve requirement ratios may help to ease pressure on the yen. But, almost certainly it will not be enough to keep it from crossing the magic 250 yen to the dollar mark. The Japanese finance minister confirmed the market's expectations yesterday when he said that further measures to defend the yen were being prepared.

The government will probably unveil its plans when the exchange rate touches 250 yen, 30 per cent below its peak in autumn 1979. But it will not be easy for them.

The overriding influence on the yen has been the sharp rise in the price of oil in the past few months. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on imported oil for its energy. The hike in the yen in three ways. First, the balance of payments is worsened quickly and dramatically by a rise in the price of oil. Second, oil price rises have a big impact on the overall price levels. Third, the anticipation of these effects by

the world's currency markets reduces confidence in the yen and encourages speculators to switch their money into other currencies.

In addition to these factors Japan's interest rate structure makes the yen less attractive in times of rising international interest rates. A firm grip is kept on the Japanese money supply, but through direct quantitative controls rather than interest rate changes.

There is a tendency for Japan to offer lower interest rates than are available in other financial centres when rates generally are on the up. At the moment Japanese rates are not much more than half those in the United States.

Japan's huge balance of payments deficit is probably responsible for the bulk of the pressure on the yen. The current account is expected to be around \$13,000 in deficit in the present financial year, and about \$11,000 in the red next year.

Extra oil payments, because of the rise in prices since last autumn, have put an estimated \$25,000m a year on to Japan's import bill.

in this year's spring wage offensive.

The government's main problem is to encourage an inflow of capital to Japan in order to cover its payments deficit. A further rise in interest rates is thus one obvious candidate for the new yen measures, as is a programme of encouraging Japanese companies to borrow abroad.

This is probably a little more likely than a government decision to issue foreign currency bonds. This would require parliamentary approval, and would have to be presented as part of the budget.

Although the yen's weakness is mainly because of the deficit on the current account, rather than a capital outflow, the government might decide to introduce some controls on capital as part of any economic package.

Insurance companies and other financial institutions have recently been lending abroad with great gusto, and the government may pick up some psychological benefit from stopping them.

The Bank of Japan is already intervening heavily in foreign currency markets, and may step this up, perhaps drawing on its swap arrangements with the United States.

Whatever the Japanese government decides, the yen probably will remain wobbly for some months. But barring any major new world upset the underlying strength of the Japanese economy will probably send the yen rising again before 1980 is out.

Caroline Atkinson

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Cluff Oil makes new cash call for £3.24m with shares issue

By Peter Wainwright

Once again it is time for a key part of Mr. Algy Cluff's empire to call on shareholders for money. Cluff Oil is raising a net £3.24m by issuing 1,018,787 new shares at 330p on the basis of one new share for every seven ordinary shares or convertible "A"s held. The issue is underwritten by Barings Brothers, and the broker is Pamure Gordon. The shares are traded under rule 163(3).

The group seems to have got its timing right. Yesterday secondary oil stocks again flourished on threats to production from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and the Deminor offer for Viking Oil.

Cluff's own shares went against the trend. On Monday the shares jumped 20p to 395p but yesterday they closed at 394p.

Last year Cluff had a rights issue which raised £2.5m and in 1978 it had a £2.2m cash call (with shares at 410p). The year before the cash call was £1.9m.

The group went public in May 1976. It looks as if the money will be spent quickly. Against proceeds of £3.24m, the group had commitments on December 31 last of a net £3.4m. This includes £900,000 for survey work off the coast of China, and £2m for the group's share of the cost of the first exploration well to be drilled on block 20/8 in the North Sea. The well may not, however, be drilled until 1981 because rigs in the North Sea are scarce.

One mitigating circumstance is the plan to raise money from investors in Hong Kong, and from farming out part of the Cluff stake in block 20/8. The two men at the heart of the Cluff empire, Mr. Cluff and Mr. Daniel Lux, hold most of Cluff and Co. (Holdings). This now holds 23.8 per cent of Cluff Oil shares. They will not be taking up their entitlement for 242,857 shares. Expenses of the issue are £115,000. Cluff has interests in one proven field, Buchan, in the North Sea, and a variety of prospects elsewhere.

Stock markets

Oils again the centre of interest

The oil sector once again provided the bulk of the limited excitement in the stock market yesterday, leaving the rest of trading dependent on company announcements for any signs of activity.

Investors were still waiting for further developments on the steel strike and the majority of stocks closed close to their overnight levels. The FT index started the day 1.1 points up at 454.8 but soon dropped down to close 0.3 down at 453.4.

The second line oil stocks which were once again in the forefront saw increases around 100p in some cases as reports, which were later denied, of a big oil find north of Aberdeen on block 16/3 by Marathon brought gains to Siebens and Viking Oil while shares in the area, but both shares closed below their best with Viking, which reached the £10 mark during the day, at 983p, 115p up. Siebens closed at 830p, 24p higher.

The interest generated in oils was also accentuated by continuing worries over the threatened production cuts by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and the suggestion that Shell's full year figures, due next week, will pay a 15p dividend instead of the previously anticipated 10p or 12p.

Leading industrial stocks opened quietly, which reflected the flat trading in the United States and Australian markets,

but BOC International created some interest as it lost a few pence on fears that its quarterly figures due tomorrow would show that the group was returning to its 1978 profit level of around £10m, instead of reaching

After yesterday's figures from Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking, estimates for Standard Chartered, with a similar geographical spread, should be upgraded to over £200m for 1979, against £146m for a p/e ratio of 5 at 492p. Following the placing of the Midland London clearing, Standard shares have been strong in recent weeks.

ing the £14m to £18m anticipated by the market. BOC closed 3p down at 63p. The gilt-edged market also showed little sign of activity although some price-riding was seen in long. They closed 13p down while shorts saw even less trade and finished at virtually the same level as Monday after improving 1p and then coming back by the same amount. It is not expected that there will be many applications for the new Treasury 14 per cent 1996 stock tomorrow.

National Westminster's results, which were considered slightly disappointing after Lloyds last week, set the trend for the share prices among the

big four. NatWest itself slipped back 14p to 358p after the announcement of a new £10m But Hongkong and Shanghai Banking saw a 9p gain to 205p after its results which were accompanied by a scrip issue.

IMR (formerly Imperial Metal Industries) put on 5p after producing an 8 per cent earnings improvement in the beleaguered engineering sector.

Insurances made some early gains between 2p to 5p before Commercial Union unveiled its full year figures. These were much in line with market expectations and Commercial Union finished the day 2p up at 142p.

Prudential Corporation gained 4p to 182p after it made it clear that its results are due on March 26, not yesterday as some had expected. Satisfactory trading news from Vantona, whose full year results were around £250,000 better than most expectations, improved the share price 5p to 101p. Metatrax shares also went up in response to higher profits with an 8p increase to 63p.

And Ransome Sims & Jeffries which reported better than expected figures on Monday continued to draw strength and put on a further 14p to 150p. Peter Brotherhood, the power compressor group, passed its interim dividend as it nudged into a 576p loss.

The shares lost 2p to 64p. Serck added 5p to 75p as Rockwell announced that it was

considering making a bid after buying a near 30 per cent stake at the beginning of the month. But Furness Withy shares slipped back 2p to 378p as the word went out from the bidder's camp that a price of well under 450p was in prospect.

Other odd spots in equities included a 3p jump for Bass in response to a broker's circular and Satchi and Satchi, the Conservative Party's advertising agency, went up 10p to 170p after the annual report. Hambros saw a 17p spurt during the day after suggestions that another party might be interested in Fairway and finished at 331p.

Among the mines, Cons Gold moved up sharply 21p to 533p

A spirited denial by new chairman, Mr. Niddas Meyer of a bid from Montague L. Meyer, 42 per cent owned Far Eastern associate, to push the shares down 1p to 111p, although the price is still well ahead of its 94p level prevailing when the bid rumors began to circulate two weeks ago.

In front of next week's results when the increase in the price of gold is expected to show through, Anglo American Gold, however, put on 1p to 881p while Randfontein added 2p to 77p. West Driefontein rose 1p to 81p.

Properties benefited from the news that Trafalgar House appeared to have sold the leasehold of the Chiswell St building to BP for nearly £10m. Trafalgar put on 2p to 75p while M&P gained 5p to 199p. Land Sea showed an identical increase to 295p and Great Portland went ahead 7p to 230p.

For the most part rubbers remained unchanged although Castlefields gained 5p to 510p and Highlands added 7p to 116p.

Equity turnover on February 25 was £89,550m (14,636 bargains). Active stocks yesterday according to Exchange Telegraph were: Birmingham, Hong Kong and Shanghai, BP, Britannia, Cons Gold, National Westminster, Shell, Euro Ferries and GEC.

Vantona 17pc ahead after £1m contribution from Compton Webb

By Bryan Appleyard

Vantona Group broadly held its own in the year to November. Taking in a contribution of £1m net from the newly acquired Compton Webb, profits were up 17 per cent at £8.6m against a background of continuing textile recession, industrial unrest and sharp cost increases.

Turnover rose from £82.4m to £117m, a rise which reflects some volume increase. The Compton contribution is struck after financing charges of £800,000, which pushed group interest charges up to £1.35m and it implies that the acquisition has been a marketing time in profit terms. However, considerable reorganization benefits are expected to come through this year and there is a feeling that the uniform maker could benefit from increased worldwide defence spending.

This left the rest of the group marginally up on the year. The company in the later months was fighting rising energy, transport and wage costs with internal economies.

In addition its capital spending programme of £6m will have contributed to these cost savings, apart from having significantly reduced the tax paid. In this area Vantona has adopted SSAP 15 on deferred tax leaving the charge at £451,000 against a restated £2.8m last time.

With £13.2m of deferred tax in the last balance sheet the

effect of the write back will be significant enough to offset the effects of the capital spending programme. Capital spending will be lower this year to the overall cash position looks set to steadily improve.

Meanwhile Vantona faces yet another tough year for textiles. Its forecasts for continuing recession is to concentrate on finished products, thus enabling it to benefit from low yarn and fabric prices, and a strong pound while preserving the ability to change the emphasis at the right moment. Analysts' guesses suggest this may well enable them to mark time again this year.

Further acquisitions remain a possibility since Compton is integrated but the company still says it regards the 16 per cent stake in John Foster & Son and the 20 per cent stake in Sekers International as investments and has no "plans" for either at the moment.

Below the line the lower tax charge has left distributable profits up from £3.6m to £7.2m and earnings per share up from 23p to 36p.

This gives a 41 times cover of the dividend which totals 11.4p gross after the final 7.14p. Fully taxed cover is 2.2 times. In this area Vantona has adjusted earnings. The shares rose 5p to 101p yesterday where they yield 11.3 per cent and sell at 2.8 times stated earnings or 5.6 on a fully-taxed basis.

New dollar fund launched

The first-ever money market fund for non-United States residents who wish to hold their liquidity in dollars was launched yesterday by Alliance Capital Management, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Wall Street brokers, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. The new fund, which is to be run out of Bermuda (though its investment advice will come from London and New York) is designed to invest in short-term United States money market instruments, and the

average maturity is expected to be between 20 and 60 days. Investors, whose income will be reinvested in the fund, will be able to withdraw their deposits at 24 hours notice; and they will not be liable to United States withholding tax. The fund is designed for individual investors, fund managers, and for companies trading in the United States who have dollar liquidity but lack the expertise to invest it, short-term, for themselves.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

The Board announces unaudited profits for 1979 of £91.8m (1978 £87.8m) after providing for taxation.

	1979	1978
Unaudited £m		
Premium income	1,148.5	1,100.7
Investment income	153.6	143.3
Loan interest	(12.6)	(19.0)
Life profits	141.0	124.3
Underwriting result (table below)	(21.3)	2.9
Associated companies' earnings	1.3	—
Taxation and minorities	137.6	142.2
	(45.8)	(54.4)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	91.8	87.8
EARNINGS PER SHARE	22.34p	21.37p
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	£717m	£646m
UNDERWRITING RESULT		
United Kingdom	3.5	3.8
United States	(8.3)	7.7
Australia	(2.3)	(1.7)
Canada	4	1
Netherlands	(10.7)	(11.4)
Remainder	(3.9)	4.4
	(21.3)	2.9

World-wide premium income in sterling terms increased by 4 per cent. After allowing for changes in rates of exchange and the effect of the sale of a majority of our shares in former subsidiary companies in South Africa and the Republic of Ireland, which have now become associated companies, the underlying growth in premium income was approximately 12 per cent.

In the United Kingdom we achieved strong growth and maintained our underwriting profit despite vigorous competitors and a marked increase in fire wastage.

In the United States our statutory results were affected by the general downturn in underwriting experience in the insurance industry. Private motor results deteriorated sharply and the property account, although still profitable, was significantly affected by the unusually high level of weather losses during the year, including those caused by hurricanes David and Frederick. Premium growth was above the average for the industry and a small underwriting profit was made in the fourth quarter. The statutory operating ratio for 1979 was 102.5 per cent (1978 98.5 per cent). The claims ratio to earned premiums was 69.4 per cent (1978 67.4 per cent) and the expense ratio to written premiums 33.1 per cent (1978 31.1 per cent).

Trading conditions in Australia remain unsatisfactory, and we have suffered a further underwriting loss. As announced on 13th February, 1980, we have now agreed in principle with the National Mutual Life Association of Australia to integrate our general business interests in Australia and New Zealand, and to transfer to them our life business in these countries. It is hoped that these arrangements will be completed by September, 1980.

There was a small underwriting profit in Canada but intense competition created conditions that were not conducive to growth and the outlook for 1980 is not good.

In the Netherlands there was a small improvement over 1978 despite adverse weather conditions but premium rates, particularly for motor business, remained inadequate.

The underwriting loss for Remainder is due to poor results throughout most of Western Europe with a marked deterioration in France and Spain and continuing unfavourable experience in Belgium. The results of the marine and aviation business written on the London market, for the 1977 underwriting year, showed a small profit for 1979, a satisfactory profit but at a lower level than for the previous underwriting year.

Investment income, net of loan interest, increased by 13 per cent, but after allowing for changes in rates of exchange and other factors, the underlying increases was over 21 per cent.

Dividend The directors recommend for payment on 16th May, 1980, a final dividend on the ordinary shares of the Company of 5.800p (1978 5.327p). This, together with the interim dividend of 4.000p (1978 2.865p) per share paid in November last year, gives a total dividend for the year of 9.800p (1978 8.192p) per share, which represents an increase of 11.5% on the dividend paid in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1978. UK resident and certain foreign shareholders will be entitled to an imputation tax credit of 4.200p (1978 3.950p) per share, at the rate of 12.740p. These dividends, including preference dividends for 1979, require £40.3m (1978 £36.1m) including the additional interim dividend referred to below. The balance of profit for 1979 amounting to £51.5m has been added to reserves.

The 1978 comparative figures have been adjusted by £10m to include the cost of the additional interim dividend of 254p per share paid in November, 1979, in respect of the 1978 final dividend, arising from the retrospective reduction in the rate of advance corporation tax.

The Report and Accounts for 1979 will be posted to shareholders on 27th March, 1980, and the Annual General Meeting will be held on 21st April, 1980.

The results of the Company's operations have, as usual, been converted at rates of exchange prevailing at the close of the periods reported. These were as follows:

	1979	1978
United States	2.20	2.04
Australia	2.00	1.77
Canada	2.28	2.42
Netherlands	4.22	4.03

Insure with
Commercial Union
Assurance

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
FAIRFAX (I)	4,822(5.01)	0.14(0.3)	—	0.18(0.18)	—	(0.60)
FAIRFAX (I)	2,2(2.7)	0.31(0.36)	13.39(13.66)	3.0(2.7)	—	4.5(3.7)
FAIRFAX (I)	5,76(4.7)	0.76(0.33)	—	5.8(5.7)	16/5	9.8(8.79)
FAIRFAX (I)	1,149(1.101)	137.8(142.2)	22.34(21.37)	2.25(2.05)	3/4	3.25(2.55)
FAIRFAX (I)	—	0.84(0.56)	4.12(2.7)	2.5(2.4)	25/4	4.4(4.08)
FAIRFAX (I)	612(534)	34.5(32)	15.7(13.9)	2.1(2.4)	3/4	1.5(1.35)
FAIRFAX (I)	—	0.8(0.57)	4.28(3.05)	1.68(—)	2/15	2.5(1.23)
FAIRFAX (I)	21.6(7.0)	1.04(0.85)	3.19(2.6)	10.25(7.15)	3/4	17.5(12.8)
FAIRFAX (I)	9.39(8.4)	0.4(0.28)	14.1(12.6)	—	—	—
FAIRFAX (I)	82.0(7.4)	10.0(12.2)	—	0.6(0.27)	18/4	(2.2)
FAIRFAX (I)	2.2(2.14)	0.1(0.09)	2.02(2.11)	0.28(0.28)	1/5	8.5(—)
FAIRFAX (I)	7.75(7.8)	0.12(0.15)	—	5.0(3.76)	16/5	8.0(5.75)
FAIRFAX (I)	2.2(2.7)	20.8(16.78)	17.9(17.7)	—	—	—
FAIRFAX (I)	117.0(82.4)	8.6(7.3)	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. A: An effective rise of 37.9 per cent. B: Loss.

Briefly

FAIRFAX HOLDINGS Mr. Kenneth Bacon, chief executive of Fairfax Holdings, gave a letter to shareholders in a letter sent to all employees. He says every operating company has made a strong contribution to the group's success and that employees will be given opportunity to acquire Fairfax shares.

ROYAL TRUST OF CANADA Group has acquired 26,000 shares in Quest Food Mart, a 50 per cent share holding. Remaining 10 per cent of the shares are held equally between Mr. W. Marshall Investments (CI) and Electra Group Services.

YEARLING BONDS Latest batch of local authority bonds carries a coupon of 16 1/2 per cent—an all time record—against 16 1/2 per cent last week.

NEW FREIGHT VENTURE Shipping freight forwarder, International Express, and Saudi Arabia's major commercial and industrial organization, Baid Al-Jazeera, have formed Al-Jazeera International Express with initial capital of about £130,000 of which 49 per cent is held by International Express.

RAINE ENGINEERING Interim is £2,286p (same). Sales for half-year to December 31, 1979, were £7.5m. Pre-tax profit £110,000 (£93,000). EPS £0.02 (£0.017). The company is a 50 per cent share holding. Remaining 10 per cent of the shares are held equally between Mr. W. Marshall Investments (CI) and Electra Group Services.

NOTION Turnover for half year to October 31, £2.2m (£2.14m). Pre-tax profit £110,000 (£93,000). EPS £0.02 (£0.017). The company is a 50 per cent share holding. Remaining 10 per cent of the shares are held equally between Mr. W. Marshall Investments (CI) and Electra Group Services.

Options Consolidated Gold Fields shot back into the limelight, among traded options yesterday, as investors decided to try their luck ahead of the group's figures due out soon.

As a result total contracts rose from 495 to 706 with Cons Gold accounting for 258. The April 420p series proved while interest was also expressed in the April 500p series. The share price rose 21p to 533p. Market activity was reported among traditional options and while no "puts" were recorded "doubles" were completed in UTD. Brooks Bond, R. T. Z. Croft, Charles Hall and Montague L. Meyer.

Business appointments Mr. E. F. Hillman and Sir Keith Skinner have been appointed directors of Reed International. Mr. Hillman is a deputy chairman of the Reed Group with responsibility for the division's packaging operations, and is also chairman and chief executive of Reed Corrugated Cases. Sir Keith Skinner is a director of the International Publishing Corporation and chairman and chief executive of IPC Business Press.

Brotherhood passes interim dividend

By Michael Clark

The engineering strike and a decision to write off all its exceptional losses has cost Peter Brotherhood, the machinery and power plant group, dearly at the half-way stage.

Pre-tax profits of £133,000 have turned into a loss of £763,000 for the six months to September 30, on turnover up from £4.2m to £5.8m.

Added to this the directors have decided to pass the interim dividend, which last year amounted to 2.5p, and in turn leave a question mark hanging over the final payment until prospects for the full year can be fully assessed.

As a result, the shares slipped 2p to 64p yesterday as the market showed what it

thought of the dividend decision. However, Mr. Geoffrey Crawford, newly-appointed chief executive, took a cautiously optimistic view of current prospects and said that the group was now on course for a break-even situation in the second half. But he declined to comment on the chances of paying a final dividend until nearer the time.

The exceptional losses included a £221,000 write down in the value of certain stock of no real value and £101,000 of design and development costs of one of its turbines.

A further £208,000 was lost as a result of last year's engineering strike while the recent rise in interest rates has pushed up interest charges to £225,000.

Hongkong & Shanghai up by one third

A booming Hong Kong economy has helped the colony's largest bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to much better than expected results. Net profits for 1979 were just over a third higher at HK\$410m (£59m) which includes a sharp improvement in dividends from subsidiaries up from HK\$592m to HK\$870m.

The figures are struck after an undisclosed transfer to inner reserves, from which there is also a provision for the fall in the value of the bank's assets.

Despite a forecast of slower growth in 1980, the two-fifths dividend rise to HK\$3.5 a share and a 3-for-5 scrip issue helped the shares gain 9p to 205p. The bank is currently involved in takeovers on both sides of the Atlantic having finally received the go-ahead for its bid for 51 per cent of Marine Midland in the US and it is currently negotiating to increase its holding in the London merchant bank Antony Gibbs.

Mount Charlotte tops £1m mark

Pre-tax profits at Mount Charlotte Investments rose from £85,000 to £104,5m. The board said that hotel and catering trading profits increased by

30 per cent. The tax charge is attributable wholly to ACT written off as not being recoverable in the immediate future.

There is no corporation tax charge for the year due mainly to the excess of capital allowances over the corresponding depreciation.

The hotel properties, apart from those acquired during the year were revalued professionally as at November 30 and this has led to a surplus of £6.4m, which will be incorporated in the accounts.

NCR down to £10m over full year

NCR reports a turnover for 1979 at £82m, against £77m, including £23m of exports. Pre-tax profits were £10m. This compared with £12,190m which was swollen by an exceptional profit of £1.89m.

Attributable profits at this subsidiary of the United States NCR Corporation, were £5.64m against £7.26m. Sales during the last quarter were particularly strong. In addition, the group enters the new year with a healthy order book. Together with further planned product releases, this gives an encouraging outlook for 1980 says the board.

Mount Charlotte tops £1m mark

Pre-tax profits at Mount Charlotte Investments rose from £85,000 to £104,5m. The board said that hotel and catering trading profits increased by

IMI 1979 Results

	Year ended 31st December 1978 1979	Year ended 31st December 1979 1980
524,006	Group sales to external customers	611,977
32,010	Group profit before taxation	34,536
4,245	Taxation	3,262
24,884	Earnings after tax applicable to IMI	29,366
7,723	Dividends	9,169
237,502	Net tangible assets	250,379

Notes

- Group profit before taxation includes a loss of £0.9 million (1978: £0.7 million) in respect of the change in value of the net current assets of overseas subsidiaries due to changes in exchange rates.
- Provision has been made for the payment of a bonus of £2.2 million (1978: £2.0 million) to employees participating in the IMI profit sharing scheme.
- The Group's share of the profits, less losses, of major associated companies amounting to £2.1 million (1978: £1.9 million) has been included in the Group profit before taxation.
- Taxation relief on accelerated capital allowances amounting to £6.3 million (1978: £4.2 million) has been deducted in arriving at the charge for taxation. In addition, the taxation charge includes the following movements in the deferred taxation provision:

	1979 1978	1978 1979
Stock appreciation relief		
The decrease in the provision comprises:		
Relief for increase in stock values in year	3,828	5,617
Relief claimed in earlier years no longer considered subject to clawback	(9,942)	(8,762)
Timing differences	(6,115)	(3,145)
	(738)	(309)
	(6,854)	(3,453)

- In view of the difficulty in forecasting year-end stock values which can be significantly affected by factors outside the Group's control provision is still considered necessary against the potential future clawback of stock appreciation relief but since current estimates of future stock levels indicate that stock relief claimed in 1975 and 1976 will not be withdrawn, the provision for deferred taxation has been amended accordingly.
- The charge for other extraordinary items includes £1.8 million (1978: credit £2.2 million) in respect of the decrease in value of net fixed assets of overseas subsidiaries and interests in overseas investments due to changes in exchange rates and £0.5 million (1978: nil) in respect of amounts written off investments by associated companies.
- It is estimated that inflation adjustments on the CCA basis adopted last year would reduce profit before taxation to approximately £20 million (1978: £20 million).

Dividends

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 2.5p per ordinary share, payable on 25 April 1980 to shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 24 March, 1980, which will absorb £5,210,000 (1978: £4,175,000). Together with the interim dividend of 1.9p per share paid on 22 October 1979 this makes a total of

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

International

Spending Jumps to \$600m at Alcan

Alcan Aluminium's 1980 capital expenditure programme is expected to reach about \$600m, the company said in its annual report.

The total 1979 capital expenditure was \$494m, of which about 45 per cent or \$224m was spent by Alcan's principal subsidiary, Aluminum Co of Canada, mainly on the new Canada Bauxite Smelter and other North American projects.

The company's 1980 capital expenditure is expected to be higher than the previous year for continued smelter development which will add a further 79,500 tons in Canada and Australia and developments in the United States and Europe.

Planned additions to Alcan's consolidated smelting capacity in 1981 and 1982 in Canada and Brazil will total 144,000 tons giving an annual average smelting growth rate of 3.5 per cent over four years slightly higher than the expected 3 per cent to 5 per cent average annual growth in demand.

In the annual report

Nathaniel V. Davis, chairman, and David M. Culver, president and chief executive, said profitability in the past two years and particularly in 1979 had risen to levels where the company could provide capital for some new expansion as well as continuing with necessary and increasing investments in the upgrading of existing facilities.

Blair Athol Coal

Japan's semi-official Electric Power Development Company (EPDC) has signed an agreement to acquire a 19 per cent stake in Blair Athol Coal of Melbourne, on condition that EPDC will be supplied from a Blair Athol Queensland mine with up to five million tonnes of steaming coal a year over 15 years beginning in April 1985.

By mid-1981 EPDC will acquire 11.7 per cent from Conine Resources of Australia (CRA), reducing CRA's stake to 50.22 per cent and 22 per cent from Atlantic Richfield reducing Arco's stake to 30.78.

AKZO back on target

Net profit of AKZO for 1979 was 223m fl against 24m fl last time. Turnover rose to 12,033 billion fl compared with 10,677 billion.

Net profit per 20 fl share was 7.70 fl in contrast with 0.82 fl last year. A final dividend 1.40 fl has been declared, making a total of 2.40 fl for the year. No dividend was paid last year.

The net profit is arrived at after extraordinary loss of 57 fl (loss 25m).

Loews Corp

Operating profit of Loews was \$61.9m against \$42m for the first quarter of 1979, the latest quarter, \$12 million was the realized investment loss, making a final net at \$60.6m or \$5.14 a share. A year ago the quarter saw a \$1.5m realized investment loss, plus \$3.6m equity income of an associated company, making a final net at \$44.1m or \$3.82 a share. Total revenue was \$1.11bn against \$907.4m.

Fully-diluted per share operating net was \$3.92 against \$3.52.

Recent Issues

Bank of America (N.Y.) Inc. 100,000 shares at \$10.00. Bank of America (N.Y.) Inc. 100,000 shares at \$10.00. Bank of America (N.Y.) Inc. 100,000 shares at \$10.00.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank 17% Barclays Bank 17% BCCI Bank 17% Consolidated Crdts 17% C. Hoare & Co 17% Citicorp 17% London Mercantile 17% Midland Bank 17% Nat Westminster 17% Rossminster 17% TSB 17% Williams & Glyn's 17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

1-10 year deposit on sums of \$10,000 and under 15%, up to \$25,000 15%, over \$25,000 16%.

Wall Street

New York, Feb. 26.—Stocks turned mixed in active trading after a week start this morning. Popular averages showed small gains but declines paced advances four to three.

Oil rebounded from weakness yesterday. Volume leader Texaco tacked on 1 to 40. Mobil 1 to 75. Marathon Oil 1 to 67, and Murphy Oil one to 104.

Kellogg eased 1 to 17. Its 1979 profit, aided by an \$11.7m British tax credit, rose \$17.5m. Buttington Northern forecast a good 1980 and tacked on 1 to 71.

February 25: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.96 points down at 859.81.

Gold strengthens

GOLD strengthened after a sharp short-covering rally in late January. New York, Feb. 26.—Gold futures rose 1.50 to 350.00. Silver futures rose 1.00 to 10.00.

SILVER futures rallied sharply from a low of 9.00 to 10.00. Copper futures rose 1.00 to 1.00. Tin futures rose 1.00 to 1.00.

COPPER futures were generally sharply higher. Tin futures rose 1.00 to 1.00. Lead futures rose 1.00 to 1.00.

COCOA futures finished at a record high of 120.00. Coffee futures rose 1.00 to 1.00. Sugar futures rose 1.00 to 1.00.

CORFEE futures closed at a record high of 120.00. Cotton futures rose 1.00 to 1.00. Wool futures rose 1.00 to 1.00.

COTTON futures rose 1.00 to 1.00. Wool futures rose 1.00 to 1.00. Grain futures rose 1.00 to 1.00.

Grain futures rose 1.00 to 1.00. Oil futures rose 1.00 to 1.00

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

Editorial Opportunity

WOMAN'S JOURNAL requires **ASSOCIATE EDITOR**

Applications are invited for the above important appointment on a magazine that has dramatically increased its sales (current ABC 248, 698) and authority in the women's quality market since its relaunch three years ago. The job will involve working closely with the Editor-in-Chief on all aspects of the magazine. The brief - to contribute creatively and positively to the development of current editorial policy. The objective - to achieve further sales increases and consolidate the magazine's authority in its field.

Please write in confidence to Miss Laurie Purten, Editor-in-Chief, WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Room 2406, or to Miss Patricia Lamborn, Editorial Director, Room 1618, IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

ipcmagazines

Nuffield Foundation DIRECTOR

The Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation wish to appoint a Director.

The Foundation has an income in excess of £2 million per annum, most of which is disbursed by means of grants for research projects in the sciences (including medicine and engineering), the social sciences and education. The Director will be responsible to the Trustees for the administration of the Foundation, for advising the Trustees on matters of general policy, and also for making recommendations on individual grant applications. To that end, the successful candidate will find it necessary to canvass the opinions of researchers, voluntary organisations and government departments on questions concerning the development of the Foundation's grant-making policy.

Applications should be accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of two referees (but the Trustees may consult others at their discretion). The initial salary will be negotiated with the successful applicant in the light of his or her age, experience and qualifications, but will not be less than £15,000. Further particulars can be had from Miss V. M. Bridgeman at the Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RS. Applications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Trustees, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Trend, GCB, CVO, at Nuffield Lodge in an envelope marked "Private and Confidential". The closing date for the receipt of applications is 31 March 1980.

Medium sized American computer company seeks one or more

EXPERIENCED PROGRAMMERS

to join their organization. Individuals will be relocated to the United States company's expense and will get the opportunity to travel during their employment. A minimum of a two year contract will be required for acceptance. Applicants should have a minimum of two years of business data processing experience. Cobol programming experience is acceptable but experience with DISOL, POP-11, RSTS/E, RT-11, CTS-500 or other DEC experience is a plus. All interviews will be conducted in London.

Interested parties should reply in detail to Box 554 F, The Times, and should include ALL experience, personal interests and other information that will assist us in making a decision. Company will respond promptly by mail upon receipt of resume.

THE CAMPDEN CHARITIES

CLERK TO THE TRUSTEES

An administrator is required for the Campden Charities, which are situated in the village of Campden, Gloucestershire. The Clerk to the Trustees will be responsible for the day to day running of the charities, including the collection of donations, the management of the charities' assets, and the preparation of accounts. The Clerk will also be responsible for the general administration of the charities, including the management of the charities' staff and the preparation of reports to the Trustees. The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

The Clerk will be required to have a minimum of five years experience in a similar position, and to be a member of the Institute of Charities.

GENERAL VACANCIES

OFFICE JUNIOR

Required for interior designer's office. Must be a graduate with a degree in architecture or interior design. Salary negotiable. Apply to: Mrs. Jackson on 235 5177.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Bristol

TEACHING ASSISTANT IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

The Department of Computer Science is currently recruiting a Teaching Assistant in the area of computer science. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Leeds

PART-TIME LECTURER

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

All that an experienced PERSONAL SECRETARY could want - and more

Is your present job boring? Fed up doing the same kind of office work day after day? You won't here - as a Personal Secretary in the Metropolitan Police Office.

You see, as part of the back-up service behind the Force, you will be involved in interesting and important work, whoever you will be working for - and there are always plenty of different things to keep you busy, in addition to running your office. You'll find the people easy to get on with, and a very good atmosphere to work in.

Applicants, female or male, must be at least 18 years old, with a typing speed of 35 wpm and either shorthand at 100 wpm or audio at 120 wpm, and preferably have previous secretarial experience.

For further information and an application form, please apply to the Secretary, Metropolitan Police Office, Room 213/11/212/1105 Regent Street, London SW1P 4AN. Or telephone 01-230 3122 (24-hour Answering Service).

Metropolitan Police

SECRETARY/P.A.

£5,750 + FRINGE BENEFITS

A fair for organization and ability to use your initiative are just two of the qualities we are looking for in our new head office in Regent Street.

The person appointed will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

COVENT GARDEN DESIGN COMPANY

Secretary/P.A.

Responsible young person required for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

GLOSSY MAGAZINE

Secretary/P.A.

Responsible young person required for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

URGENT

One bilingual Ger/Eng Sec.

pos. college leaver for secretarial work. Salary £4,000 p.a. One copy typist (40+ wpm) for secretarial work. Salary £3,500 p.a. Phone Coasta International 071-724 5158

PA TO AREA SALES MANAGER

A Personal Assistant is required

for the Sales Manager of an international company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

ADMIN SECRETARY TO SENIOR DIRECTOR

Admin Assistant Secretary

required for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the department. The candidate should have a degree in computer science or a related field, and should have experience in teaching and supervising students. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

The University of Southampton

CHAIR OF MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATION ENGINEERING

PERSONNEL SECRETARY

International company requires

experienced secretarial services for its personnel department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

SECRETARY P.A.

With initiative for unusual and

responsible job running small office and dealing with public. 4 weeks holiday. Salary and benefits negotiable from £4,800. Business Graduate Association, 87 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. Tel: 930 3368/9.

BOOKKEEPER TYPIST

Full time, required by London

Interior Designers as Assistant to Financial Controller. Very conscientious and accurate at figure work. Salary to be negotiated.

Telephone: Mrs Davies 01-237 3776

FASHION FLAIR

£4,700

Receptionist in deal with customers and clients and to prepare and deliver mail. Salary £4,700 p.a. Phone Bell 4044

YOU DESERVE THE BEST SO LOOK FOR

DRAKE PERSONNEL'S ADS IN THE PAPER

ON MONDAY

SPORTY P.A.

£5,500

Complete P.A. position for energetic, confident, and efficient. Phone Le 4044

STELLER FISHER BUREAU

Field Force Administrator

under 35, experienced in marketing and sales. Salary £4,500 p.a. 110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-356 6644

HOLLAND PARK

We require a highly motivated

person to act as a personal secretary to the Managing Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

Telephone: Carolyn Walker

229 8874

TO £7,000 P.A. Offered to top

executive secretary for a leading international company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, and will be involved in a wide range of interesting and important work.

Write or telephone Mollie Rowledge, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1 437 7855

CHALLENGERS - CHALLENGERS.

The Times recruitment for

the top people in the 100 top secretarial jobs. Salary £4,500 p.a. 110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-356 6644

PHOTOGRAPHY - Bright



-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

هكذا من العمل

DRINKS ON THE HOUSE!

Senior Secretaries has the perfect openings for well educated Secretaries with speeds of at least 100 wpm. Tomorrow, 28th February, we are staying open until 7 in the evening. Why? Because we know it's often difficult to get along to see us during the day. We have a wide range of well paid, satisfying jobs for high calibre secretaries of all ages, both in and outside London as well as overseas. And we also have some exceptionally good temporary jobs. So, if you want a job that really involves you, offering good promotion prospects, top salary and fringe benefits, ring us or just call in for a drink and a chat on your way home at:

173 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

£6,000 plus PR plus £5,000 + bonus

Move into the international setting of investment banking, where your excellent secretarial skills and hard work will result in a high salary and bonus. Also in total job satisfaction.

Public Relations £6,500

Secretary with excellent skills to act as liaison between the Director, his staff and all internal and external contacts. Previous experience in handling the efficient all-round management of the office, Age 30+.

Theatrical agency Junior Secretary £4,000+

Bright young secretary required to work alongside world-famous TV film and theatre personalities. Must have excellent secretarial and social skills.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

LEGAL PA/SEC to £5,200

First involved in the legal world when you join this property firm. You will be involved in all aspects of the firm's business. You will be responsible for preparing, searching, filing and indexing all legal documents. You will also be responsible for the day to day running of the firm. You will be a challenging career. Call Beverly Clark on 01-828 8055.

SCIENTIFIC TYPE? £5,000 + 2 bonuses

Assist two busy secretaries with specialist backgrounds in scientific research. Typing only - no shorthand. Make life easy by training on word processor and typewriter. A future in scientific research. Call Margaret Reisman on 01-828 8055.

ENGLISH/GERMAN £5,000+

Excellent multi-lingual and fluent German. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the firm. You will be a challenging career. Call Margaret Reisman on 01-828 8055.

VARIETY GALORE! £5,000+

Excellent multi-lingual and fluent German. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the firm. You will be a challenging career. Call Margaret Reisman on 01-828 8055.

FRENCH AND SPANISH £5,500

Excellent multi-lingual and fluent French and Spanish. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the firm. You will be a challenging career. Call Margaret Reisman on 01-828 8055.

Late night opening Tuesday evening by appointment

01-828-8055

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT

Director's Secretary

Herts. c. £5,500

The Dexion European Headquarters staff have recently relocated near Watford and as a result are looking for a competent mature Secretary to the Group Personnel Director. Applicants should have comparable experience at this level in a substantial organisation and in addition he/she should meet the following requirements:

Converse in French and German and compose/translate routine letters;
Able to drive, willing to travel when required and not tied to a rigid domestic timetable;
At ease with figures and able to make sense of factual information;
Willing to accept delegated responsibility.

The company offers competitive employment terms including 20 days holiday plus public holidays, free life assurance, a good pension scheme and delightful working surroundings in a country house estate.
Please write or telephone for an application form to: Personnel Department, Dexion Comino International Limited, Hutton Park, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire. Tel: Kings Langley 66161.

SURVEY THE SCENERY

Join this firm of quantity surveyors and become the right hand to a charming City partner. He needs someone between 25 and 35 with good shorthand and typing who would enjoy working in the West End, 4 weeks holidays, a subsidised snack bar and £5,500 neg. Ref. 1887.

For this position and many others in the city and West End, we need secretaries who do not shirk secretarial work but who have that little bit extra to command salaries of £5,000+.

Please ring Isabel on 248 2684.
We specialise in
Top Executive Secretaries
TOPEX SECRETARIES
Telephone 248 2684/5
Recruitment Consultants

ADVERTISING W.2

P.A./Senior Secretary c. £5,500
Get into Advertising at the top and advance your career by joining this hardworking but agreeable Managing Director of a leading advertising company specialising in hotels, leisure and travel.

All senior secretarial skills naturally required but a flexible approach and a sense of humour is essential. Car driver preferred.
Sec./Sales Admin. Assistant to £5,000
Create your own future in a division of expanding public relations company. All usual skills necessary but organisational skills essential to look after this young sales team. Create the systems, conduct research and give them and their clients the best support they need.

London and Continental Advertising Ltd.,
120, Bayswater Road, London W2.
Please telephone in the first instance, Miss Jackie Miller, 01-804 2091

Executive Secretary

Secretary required for senior executive of a multi-national company based near Victoria Station. The successful applicant will be required to attend meetings as a minute secretary, have an understanding of company plans and budgets, make extensive travel arrangements in addition to undertaking the normal secretarial duties. Salary negotiable from £5,000. Fringe benefits include a free staff restaurant, 4 weeks holiday, season ticket loan, contributory pension scheme.
Please write enclosing a c.v. to Miss R. B. White, Chloride Group Ltd, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1 0AU.

OPPORTUNITY IN BEAUTIFUL DOWN TOWN HOLBORN

Marketing wing of large building service group needs a top Secretary, able to work on own initiative. Busy season will include involvement in Sales Campaigns, Advertising, Group Magazine Production, etc. Pleasant, friendly office, attractive salary.
734 4284
Consultants
Career plan

Personnel Opportunity for Graduates

Our client is a large international company presently situated in S.E.1 but moving to new premises in West London this autumn. Due to expansion an opportunity exists for a graduate (21-35) to join their progressive personnel department in an administrative role. Previous commercial experience and fluency in one European language essential (refresher course available) salary £5,500.
Applicants unable to relocate would be considered for 6 months temporary assignment.

Top Management Secretaries

International Interior Design and Contract Furnishing

If you have first-class secretarial and organisational skills, you'll find them extremely well rewarded at Key Interiors in Ruslip.

We're a growing force in international interior design and contract furnishing, handling high value prestige commissions for hotels, banks, government and private residences.

We're now looking for two top-class secretaries, one for the Managing Director, the other for the Contracts Director. Considerable client liaison will be required and strong emphasis will be placed on personal qualities. In addition, you must be able to maintain a consistently high level of proficiency to meet the demands of working at senior level.

Applications in writing to the Managing Director, Key Interiors Ltd, Times House, Ruslip, Middlesex, HA4 8LE.

key interiors ltd
Times House, Ruslip, Middlesex HA4 8LE.

JAYGAR SELECTION

MARKETING £6,500

Well presented PA/Sec 30+ with good skills and social graces.

P.R. £5,500

Smart well spoken PA/Sec for West End Co.

T.V. £5,700

Very good secret skills and T.V. exp. working for Producer.

ESTATE AGENTS £5,000 neg

Senior Partner of prestige Mayfair Co. needs superb sec 30+.

Open tonight until 6.30 p.m.

55a Soane Square London SW1

01-730 5148

JAYGAR

SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR CIRCA £6,000

We are one of the country's leading International Recruitment specialists, and, due to internal re-organisation, require a first class secretary for the Managing Director.

The need is for a Secretary with high and accurate shorthand/typing speeds, who is used to critical deadlines, and who can operate efficiently in a very demanding environment.

We are currently occupying attractive offices in Fleet Street, and will offer a very competitive salary to attract and retain the correct individual for this very important position.

Please telephone Timothy Read on 01-353 4200 for any further information.
MOXON DOLPHIN AND KIRBY LTD.
Hulton House,
161-166 Fleet Street, London, EC4.

Would you like £6,500?

Young, dynamic Broker needs a quick witted Secretary/P.A. His clients are the world of art, property, and racehorses. Energy and enthusiasm will ensure true involvement and job satisfaction.

A main Board Director of a large group needs a Secretary/P.A. His clients are international and demanding on his time, so the more he can delegate the better. Conditions and benefits are excellent.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY/P.A.

A senior partner of a prestigious city firm of Solicitors based in the Cannon Street area who specialises in Company/Commercial law requires a competent Secretary/P.A. with excellent shorthand and audio speeds. Previous experience in the legal field is preferred. The successful applicant will also be required to work for his assistant and will be responsible for certain administrative duties within the department. We offer excellent conditions of employment including staff restaurant, season ticket loans etc. Salary £5,250-£5,500. Please reply with c.v. to: Box 0681 F, The Times.

£6,000 MAYFAIR

Our clients, an international firm of Executive Search Consultants, are looking for a well educated Secretary/P.A. to undertake a variety of secretarial duties. You will be responsible for liaising with clients and candidates, and for some research work. Age 25/35. Speeds 100/60.

CONFERENCE ORGANISER
Attending and organising conferences is 75% of this job. Occasional travel. Speeds 100/60. Age 21+. £4,500.
ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
186 Piccadilly, London, W1
01-829 8986

SFB

Stella Fisher Bureau
Publishers need Sec. 30+ wpm. Excellent typing. Excellent shorthand. Excellent English. Excellent personality. Excellent salary. Excellent conditions. Excellent prospects. Excellent everything.
01-828 6844.

SECRETARY
A solo practitioner near Green Park Tube Station. Requires a Secretary with initiative, excellent shorthand and audio skills. Responsible for working in a small office. Knowledge of German/French useful but not essential. 01-829 4085.

SENIOR SECRETARY/P.A.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO USE MUCH MORE THAN YOUR SECRETARIAL SKILLS

HOUNSLOW, CIRCA £5,800

Down, one of the world's leading manufacturers of chemicals, has an exciting opportunity for an efficient secretary here in Hounslow.

We're looking for a mature person with the qualities necessary to act as the right arm for our European Agricultural Research and Development Manager. You should therefore have excellent organisational and administrative skills, a responsible attitude and the ability to run a busy office in the Manager's absence. You'll also deal with members of the research team, making overseas travel arrangements and organise a number of conferences and seminars. There will also be some travel, mostly in the UK and occasionally in Europe.

Fluency in French or German is essential, as well as first-class secretarial skills. This is an excellent opportunity for a good secretary to play a vital role in a forward-thinking company. In addition to the salary, we offer an attractive package of fringe benefits and first-class working conditions in our brand new offices. So, if you're interested in a responsible secretarial job, please write to Mrs Diana M. Helmer, Dow Chemical Company Limited, Meadowbank, Bath Road, Hounslow, TW5 9QY. Tel: 01-759 2660.

Secretariat 629 2233

ADMIN MANAGER c. £6,000

A suitably experienced, 30-35, Administrative Manager with a responsible attitude is required for this expanding international research/marketing company. The successful candidate will be totally involved in all aspects of the varied and diverse activities of the Group and have a well ordered approach to business and be able to provide a calm and efficient service at times of crisis or under great pressure. This position is open to both male and female.

For further details call: 629 2233
160 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W.1.
(Recruitment Consultants)

£6,000 £6,000 £6,000

There are three Secretarial vacancies at Partner level with a large firm of City Solicitors carrying this exceptional salary. Shorthand and audio skills are required, as well as a love of admin.

01-377 8600
146 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

GERMAN / ENGLISH. Bright young bilingual secretary translator with very good written and spoken German. Excellent salary. £5,000 plus benefits. 44-45-46.

PORTUGUESE / ENGLISH. Dynamic bilingual Secretary (translator) with excellent written and spoken Portuguese and perfect English. Excellent salary. £5,000 plus benefits. 44-45-46.

22 Charring Cross Road, W.C.2. 01-336 3794/5.
(Recruitment Consultants)

HENDON £5,500

Senior Secretary As Secretary P.A. you'll enjoy working for the Managing Director of this famous international concern. Liaise with clients and look after the office in the boss's absence. Good secretarial skills required. Age 25-35. Ring Liz Sherlock.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

PREPARATORY SCHOOL HAMPSTEAD

requires efficient Secretary with good education, shorthand, dictation, driving experience and love of children. Interesting and varied duties. Hours 8.50 to 5.15. 8 weeks paid holiday. Salary £4,750.

Apply: Principal, 33 Fitzjohn's Avenue, London, NW3 5JY.

PA/ SECRETARY c. £5,000

To management partner of West End estate agents and property consultants.
The work is interesting and often demanding, but we are a young, friendly firm and the job will call for you to use your own initiative and common sense. Shorthand and typing to a good standard are important, but a good sense of humour and ability to deal with people is essential. Apply to James McCarthy, 01-723 3634.

INTO POLITICS £5,500

MP urgently requires a P.A./ Sec. with speeds of 110/70 wpm. You must be well organised, methodical, a good administrator and able to work on your own initiative.
409 2625
Personnel Appointments

Secretary to Company Secretary

The Company Secretary of a major public property investment company requires an experienced, well-educated Secretary to work in luxury offices near Holborn Circus.

The post is varied and interesting, including some administrative duties, and you would have your own office with an IBM Executive typewriter. The ability to deal with people at all levels is important.

We provide excellent benefits, including nearly five weeks' annual holiday, LVs, season ticket loan, BUPA and non-contributory Pension Scheme. Salary in the region of £5,500 p.a. with twice-yearly salary reviews.

For further details, please ring Carol Watt on 01-831 6331.

Brixton Estate

Translator/Secretary

As a result of expansion, an international property company, situated close to Holborn Circus, is looking for a Translator/Secretary (German mother tongue) on a full or part-time basis. Salary by arrangement.

The post is new and you would have your own office. Occasional visits to Germany may be required. You should have good secretarial skills and preferably a working knowledge of French (although this is not essential).

As may be expected from a major public company, we offer excellent benefits including nearly five weeks' holiday p.a., season ticket loan, LVs, BUPA and twice-yearly salary reviews.

For further details please ring Carol Watt on 01-242 6596.

SECRETARY to Assistant Director

£4,700 (April review) + LVs

Consumers' Association, publishers of "Which?" magazine, requires an experienced secretary to work for the Assistant Director concerned with the business aspects of CA at their Head Office in Charing Cross. Applicants, m/f, must have good shorthand/typing speeds and general secretarial experience.

We are a young, lively organisation with excellent conditions of employment. Fringe benefits include luncheon vouchers, 5 weeks' holiday, interest free loans for season tickets, free life assurance and a contributory pension scheme.

Please apply to: The Personnel Officer, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS

Which?

UNDERWOODS

We require the following staff for our prestigious offices in Kings Road, Chelsea.

SECRETARY—No. S.H.
Age 21+ to undertake an exciting variety of interesting duties including typing, customer liaison and office administration. Excellent typing (55 wpm) and the ability to work on own initiative required. St. salary to £4,500 p.a.

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST
A well spoken and smartly dressed young person needed to operate our PABX 4 line switchboard and to deal diplomatically with our clients and visitors. Some typing required. St. salary to £4,000 p.a.

Both positions offer excellent company benefits and good prospects. If you are looking for a challenging career contact us now on 588 4401.

MANAGING EDITORS

of individualistic, theological publishers need a competent secretary, having the usual skills and an extra measure of cheerfulness and adaptability. Friendly, informal environment, and job involvement for the right person. Salary £4,500+ p.a.

John Bowden
SCM Press Ltd.
58 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QX
01-636 3641

STAFF SECRETARY £6,000

Senior St and Admin Secretary to assist Staff Partner in WI Solicitor's office. Supervise and organise other sec., do holidays, temp., recruitment, etc., and act as floating Sec./P.A. to other Partners. Legal exp. essential and mature outlook. Please call Amanda Lavin.

LAWSTAFF LTD.
636 5207

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

needs Personal Secretary for the Director
Starting salary not less than £5,000 on a progressive scale. Please write to the Director, 16 Park Crescent, London W1A 1AP, or telephone 01-636 5351.

SENIOR P.A. c. £7,000

New London operation of world-wide finance group seeks a top flight P.A. secretary. 30+, for their Chief Executive. This is a senior position demanding poise and charm, combined with a flexibility to cope with highly confidential matters with tact and discretion.

BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS
161 New Bond Street, London, W.1
Tel. 01-408 8444
(Recruitment Consultants)

Legal Assistant

for our client, a Multi-National Oilfields Service Company, with their Head Office in Paris.
You must have experience of working in a legal office and have a knowledge of contract procedure.

Accurate, typing skills are essential, with shorthand an asset but not a limiting factor.

This is a permanent, pensionable position with excellent working conditions and salary.
Please apply with a c.v. to:

OILFIELDS SELECTION SERVICES LTD
GILBERT HOUSE, 207 ANERLEY ROAD, LONDON SE20 8ER
Tel: 01-659 6001.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

The General Secretary of the Institute of Petroleum requires an Executive Assistant. The person appointed will be expected to assist the General Secretary, who is the chief executive of the Institute, in his wide-ranging administrative and extremely varied work and to relieve him of as much as possible.

Candidates of proven ability, with experience of office administration, are invited to apply. Secretarial skills would be an additional advantage.
Salary not less than £6,000. Pension scheme and lunches. Please write, sending full curriculum vitae and indicating current earnings, to: D. C. Payne Esq., General Secretary, 61, New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AR.

INTERNATIONAL LAWYER

Qualified in England and Gibraltar, with English and Isle of Man practices, requires experienced unattached and outstanding P.A./ Secretary, aged 25-40 years, preferably with corporate and accounts knowledge. Good appearance, personality, imagination, competence, intelligence, loyalty and ability to work alone, willing to make permanent career. Primary location Isle of Man with some English and overseas duties. Car driver. The position offers excellent prospects. Salary and expenses by negotiation. Please apply

BOX NO. 0620 F, THE TIMES

A JOB IN FILMS

Busy Film and Video producer needs efficient, well organised Secretary/P.A. to help him run his fast growing Production and Distribution Company based in Pinewood. No shorthand. First class typing. Experience of Film/TV desirable but not essential. Salary £5,000. Ring 826 8981 and ask for Anne.

CHARITY—PR To £7,000

New off-shoot of well known charity wishes to recruit a hard working and tough PR Director for a worthwhile and rewarding job. Must be able to coordinate internal and external relations. Must be motivated and well connected. Call Hans Jeffers on 408 1351.

Middleton Jeffers Ref. Ltd.

SPRECHEN SIE DEUTSCH?

Small, friendly, busy and rapidly expanding W.I. firm, based in W.1, requires a part time efficient secretary to run day to day office. Salary £3,000. Ring 826 8981 and ask for Anne.

ARCHITECTS W.1.

Require bright and efficient secretary with shorthand to organise small, friendly office and deal with telephone and reception. Worthwhile salary.
Telephone 01-387 9277

PERSONAL CHOICE



Michael Hordern (Prospero), Christopher Guard (Ferdinand) and Pippa Guard (Miranda) in *The Tempest* (BBC 2, 8.30).

I had quite forgotten what a superb verse speaker Michael Hordern is. An eccentric comedian, yes of course; there are constant reminders of that. But it is only when you listen to his soliloquies in *The Tempest* (BBC 2, 8.30), which will astound you because you expect them to be swollen with rhetoric and they turn out to be nothing of the sort, that you realize what beauty there is in the man's voice, what affection for words ("I have bedimmed the moonlight sun..."), what depth of feeling. A haunting performance. And a pretty sound production of the play generally; realistically set, with good magic tricks (Ariel vanishes in mid-air), musically strong masque (all the music in the play is by Joseph Horowitz), controlled clowning, sweet lovers, and a prowling wind that is so magical that it ruffles no leaf, stirs no curl or silken garment.

You are faced by a difficult problem tonight, and I cannot help you to solve it. On the contrary: I must tell you that both *The Tempest* and *Secret Orchards* (ITV, 8.00) are so good that to miss either would be wrong. Yet, they clash, abominably. A strong case for a video recorder in your home? *Secret Orchards* is William Trevor's play about Roger Ackley, the banana millionaire who, back in the Twenties, projected a picture of a wholly respectable family man. The trouble was, he was too much of a family man, keeping two domestic establishments going at the same time without telling his wife that he had fathered three girls, born to his mistress. I fear I have made the play sound trite and even a trifle silly. It is anything but. It is a deeply emotional and most compelling study of suppressed truth, and has an unforgettable performance, as Ackley, from Freddie Jones.

Truth that was suppressed for a surprisingly long time is also the stuff of last for today (ITV, 10.30), an account of the fight waged by the footballer, Jimmy Greaves, against alcoholism. Few people, it seems, knew about the private agony of this public person, and Barry Strangle's film promises compelling viewing.

Radios 3 and 4 are pulling out all stops to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of D. H. Lawrence. The first of the commemorative programmes can be heard tonight (Radio 4, 7.45). It is Lawrence and Frieda, by Jehane Markham, with Jonathan Pryce as Lawrence and Elizabeth Bell as Frieda. . . . Beethoven lovers should not miss tonight's Royal Festival Hall concert by the BBC Symphony (Radio 3, 8.00). Clifford Curzon plays the Piano Concerto No. 4. For good measure, there is Elgar's *Fallstaff* and Musgrave's *Concerto* for Orchestra.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (c) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davale

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Schooling for the masses; 7.05 *Let's Eat*; 7.30 *Primary Sources*; 7.55 *Stratford-upon-Avon*; 8.30 *Close down at 7.55*; 9.05 *For Schools*; 9.30 *Engineering* (joining, fastening); 9.35 *Let's Eat*; 9.55 *Let's Go*; 10.12 *Video and Pictures*; 11.02 *Everyday Maths*; 11.25 *You and Me*; 11.40 (r); 11.40 *Schools*; 11.45 *Colleges*; 11.50 *What are you trying to say?*; 12.05 *For Schools*; 12.15 *Language and People*; 12.30 *Close down at 12.30*; 12.45 *News and weather*; 1.00 *Pebble Mill* at One; 1.05 *More Indian dishes*; 1.15 *Lalla Ahmed*; also, Geoffrey Pardee's energy feature; 1.45 *Playboard*; 1.55 *Puppet show*; 2.00 *Schools*; 2.05 *Colleges*; 2.10 *Robinson Crusoe*; 2.15 *History* (Pearl Harbour to Hiroshima); 2.40 *Communicate* (John Hershey's Hiroshima); 2.55 *Close down at 3.00*; 3.25 *Children's Wardrobe*; 3.30 *How to make a day dress*; 3.45 *With Ann Ladbury*; 3.55 *Play School*; 4.00 *Edward Lear's story*; 4.05 *The Duck and the Kangaroo*; 4.20 *The Backyard*; 4.25 *Home and Dry*; 4.35 *Jackanory*; 4.40 *Gemma Jones tells Nina Bawdon's story*; 4.45 *Talk*; 4.50 *Hart Tony Hart* at show. The largest pencil in the world.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: The National Theatre; 7.05 *Collegium*; 7.30 *Nervous system*; 7.55 *Close down at 7.55*; 8.30 *Chapman*; 8.45 *For Schools*; 9.05 *Close down at 9.05*; 9.30 *Play School*; 9.45 *Same as BBC 1*; 9.55 *Close down at 9.55*; 10.05 *Close down at 10.05*; 10.30 *Carbohydrates*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*; 10.15 *Close down at 10.15*; 10.30 *Flash Gordon*; 10.45 *Close down at 10.45*; 11.00 *Flash Gordon*; 11.15 *Close down at 11.15*; 11.30 *Flash Gordon*; 11.45 *Close down at 11.45*; 12.00 *Flash Gordon*; 12.15 *Close down at 12.15*; 12.30 *Flash Gordon*; 12.45 *Close down at 12.45*; 1.00 *Flash Gordon*; 1.15 *Close down at 1.15*; 1.30 *Flash Gordon*; 1.45 *Close down at 1.45*; 2.00 *Flash Gordon*; 2.15 *Close down at 2.15*; 2.30 *Flash Gordon*; 2.45 *Close down at 2.45*; 3.00 *Flash Gordon*; 3.15 *Close down at 3.15*; 3.30 *Flash Gordon*; 3.45 *Close down at 3.45*; 4.00 *Flash Gordon*; 4.15 *Close down at 4.15*; 4.30 *Flash Gordon*; 4.45 *Close down at 4.45*; 5.00 *Flash Gordon*; 5.15 *Close down at 5.15*; 5.30 *Flash Gordon*; 5.45 *Close down at 5.45*; 6.00 *Flash Gordon*; 6.15 *Close down at 6.15*; 6.30 *Flash Gordon*; 6.45 *Close down at 6.45*; 7.00 *Flash Gordon*; 7.15 *Close down at 7.15*; 7.30 *Flash Gordon*; 7.45 *Close down at 7.45*; 8.00 *Flash Gordon*; 8.15 *Close down at 8.15*; 8.30 *Flash Gordon*; 8.45 *Close down at 8.45*; 9.00 *Flash Gordon*; 9.15 *Close down at 9.15*; 9.30 *Flash Gordon*; 9.45 *Close down at 9.45*; 10.00 *Flash Gordon*;

